

FBIS

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MEETING HELD IN GENEVA ON STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS

LD021421 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, October 2 TASS -- A meeting of the group for strategic armaments has been held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

U.S. SHUTTLE LAUNCHED; CONTROLLED BY MILITARY

LD032031 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 3 TASS -- The American shuttle space ship Atlantis with five astronauts on board was launched from Cape Canaveral today. Its flight is being carried out exclusively in accordance with the Pentagon's programme and is being conducted in an atmosphere of the strictest secrecy. All five astronauts are servicemen.

As reported by UPI, the crew of Atlantis will put into space two military communications satellites. Both satellites, the agency reports, have a special system to protect them from electromagnetic emission in conditions of a nuclear explosion. As it is noted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, this is already the second space flight under the shuttle programme that is entirely controlled by the Department of Defence.

'ANTI-SOVIET BLINDERS' PREVENT WEAPONS TEST BAN

PM011525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Yurkin under the Rubric of Apropos": "In the Blinders of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] In preparing for the Soviet-American summit meeting the USSR is striving to create the most favorable climate for the talks and to do everything possible to strengthen peace and security. In the recent past alone the Soviet Union has put forward a number of important peace initiatives, including the announcement of a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions and a call to the United States to follow this example. "Our proposals for curtailing the race in all kinds of armaments are on the negotiating table," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at his meeting with J. Rau, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia. "And if the relevant states, primarily the United States, are willing to negotiate on all these questions which concern the fate of the whole peoples, this can be done effectively and without delays."

However, by all accounts it is this desire that the United States does not possess. Judge for yourself. "The position which I am able to expound is the position which the President occupies..." U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said publicly at the national conference of the Foreign Policy Association. And, juggling with words, the Pentagon boss strenuously tried to prove the unprovable -- trying with the help of overt slander and juggling of the facts to justify the White House course of fueling the arms race. He used unsubstantiated allegations that "The Russians are concealing their new SS-20 missiles in forests." He called for the Soviet side to put forward "some sort of specific proposals," and so on and so forth. Thus, in an attempt to "explain" why the United States responded to the Soviet moratorium on any nuclear explosions with two underground nuclear explosions in Nevada, Weinberger found nothing better than...to blame this on the USSR.

According to him, the Russians allegedly only made their initiative because they need 6-8 months anyway to prepare for the next tests. While the United States cannot allow itself a "respite" since it allegedly lags hopelessly behind the Soviet Union in terms of the number of nuclear explosions.

There can be no doubt about the absurdity of the "arguments" about a "lag." It can only be really unclear to those who are blinded by anti-Sovietism and who stubbornly refuse to see and hear the obvious. After all even THE NEW YORK TIMES attests that "...at present the United States has carried out 42 percent more nuclear weapon tests than the Soviet Union." "...The United States has tested more nuclear weapons than all other states together" -- that is an extract from a U.S. Energy Department document.

Going on to expound on the supposed impossibility of verifying a total ban on nuclear weapons testing, the Pentagon boss once again blamed everything on the USSR. He said that the Soviet Union's reluctance to promote the organization of reliable monitoring of the cessation such tests is blocking the whole business. For that very reason the present "proposal by the Russians to ban tests is, in my view, impracticable," Weinberger said. However, the real reason lies elsewhere, as a Pentagon official, General R. Saxer, let slip in the heat of revelation: "The program of underground nuclear tests is indispensable for assessing the survivability of our military systems..."

It is "indispensable" because, by 1990, the Pentagon is counting on having acquired at least another 17,000 nuclear charges -- mainly new types and kinds -- in addition to the many tens of thousands of charges it already has. And new types and kinds means those subject to preliminary tests.

Washington's attempt to ascribe its own sins to the "aggressive Russians" can hardly delude the public today. Everybody knows full well that whenever the United States has been ready to negotiate with the USSR on specific questions of limiting the arms race, no difficulties concerning monitoring have arisen and agreements have been concluded. This was the case with the 1963 Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Test in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water, the 1968 Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the ABM Treaty, the Interim Agreement (SALT I) signed in 1972, and the 1979 SALT II Treaty. And whenever the United States has not wanted to negotiate, "arguments" have arisen about supposed insuperable monitoring difficulties.

From the Pentagon boss' viewpoint, "simply insoluble" questions regarding the monitoring of a total ban on nuclear weapons tests have arisen in the current situation too. "In order to ensure comprehensive verification in the majority of specific cases we need on-site verification," the U.S. defense secretary believes. And here he laments: "...in my view, we cannot be sure that even on-site verification will necessarily provide a 100-percent guarantee." Especially if we consider the fact that the Pentagon is prevented from seeing objectively by its anti-Soviet blinders.

CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES INTENSIFY COOPERATION

AU301436 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Moscow Correspondent Atanas Atanasov: "CEMA: Direct Links Are an Essential Characteristic of Socialist Integration"]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (from our correspondent Atanas Atanasov) -- Dozens of questions discussed at the 116th session of the CEMA Executive Committee arise from the programmatic, directives issued by the CEMA economic summit held in Moscow. The decisions on each of these questions substantiate the purpose-oriented efforts for further integration within the Community along horizontal, but especially along vertical lines.

As the communique on the session pointed out, the opportunities and the actual state, as well as the future prospects for the development of direct links among the economic and scientific-technical organizations of our countries were discussed at the session. The consultation in itself represents a relatively new form in the work of the Executive Committee. It makes it possible for the participating delegates of the member-countries to express their opinions on a large scale, to share their experience, and on this basis, to formulate the postulates for future activities. In other words, the consultation is one of the forms of coordinated economic policy that the Moscow summit suggested. It is a preparatory stage by which problems and difficulties are clarified, the views of various countries are expressed, and the common aspects of different opinions and approaches are revealed. By this method, identity of views and coordination of economic policy can be achieved. It is therefore no coincidence that one of the most topical questions of relations among the CEMA member-countries, the question of direct links, is discussed within the framework of the consultation.

It is well-known that the integration depends on the development of the individual national economies of the member countries. Recently all socialist CEMA member-countries, regardless of their individual economies, have been striving for more independence and rights for their enterprises. As a result, direct contacts and mutual relations are becoming necessary. These contacts connect the objective trends of our countries' economic development. On the one hand, we have the trend toward an internationalization of productive forces. On the other, there is the trend to the greater independence of basic production units -- enterprises, trusts, as well as scientific-research organizations. Thus, the direct links are represented by new trends in the development of the individual national economies "translated" into international cooperation. The general term "social integration" is embodied in these links.

Direct links also existed in the past, of course, but they were mainly links between ministries and departments. At the level of "enterprises" they were mostly implemented within the framework of the exchange of advanced experience. Today the accent is shifting to a somewhat "lower" level. Contacts and mutual relations connected with direct scientific-research and planning-designing work are becoming most important. These contacts are implemented in conformity with the agreements signed on production sharing and specialization, while making the agreements more efficient and more direct at the same time. Thus, the decisions on questions pertaining to mutual cooperation are implemented with greater efficiency. Direct contacts also increase the personal responsibility of the leaders and thus prevent this responsibility from "merging" into administrative responsibility -- which means that no one assumes it.

Naturally, the expansion of direct cooperation among enterprises does not mean a withdrawal from the centralization of foreign economic relations. On the contrary it complements this latter cooperation and enhances the stability of the international socialist division of labor. Wherever the necessary organizational, legal, and especially economic prerequisites have been created for expanding direct links, mutual cooperation is more dynamic and fruitful. This is because new opportunities are created for more efficient joint solutions in numerous, complicated, production and scientific-technological tasks in production services such as repair of equipment, supplies of spare parts, and the acceleration of scientific-technical achievements, and so forth.

As regards cooperation within the framework of CEMA, many examples of the efficiency and usefulness of direct links were cited. The conclusion was reached that such relations open up reliable prospects for the intensification of production. Future prospects for research, discovery, and exploitation of deep-lying resources are positive. This question involves additional resources which can be discussed only at the level of "trusts", "enterprises" or "institutes."

Cooperation in science and technology was discussed in the light of direct contacts and relations. Problems with joining the tremendous potential of our countries for intensifying the activities of the decisively important scientific-technological trends were discussed. The decision on this global task also requires the expanding and intensifying mutual cooperation on scientific-technological production sharing, joint implementation of important scientific-research developments [razrabotki]. The next stage in direct cooperation foresees the establishment of joint scientific-research institutes, laboratories and planning-design bureaus, and so forth. International collectives entrusted with the basic tasks of development subjects of mutual interests are important.

The general conclusion from the consultation is the following: Direct links should not only be expanded, but also economically substantiated.

They must assume a comprehensive character to involve the entire process, called "science--production -- and implementation" cycle. In this way they will contribute to an increasingly efficient implementation of the strategically important task facing our countries -- considerable acceleration of socioeconomic progress (by) intensification of our national economies through scientific-technological progress.

U.S. CONTINUES TO CLAIM NO KNOWLEDGE OF TUNIS ATTACK

LD031804 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Shalnev reports:

The United States has confirmed anew that it considers the barbarous raid of the Israeli Air Force on a suburb of Tunis just "a legitimate act of self-defence." The White House has found it possible to reiterate this statement though the latest crime of Tel Aviv caused a strong swell of angry protests from the international and U.S. public.

Clarifying the U.S. position, agreed in advance with the President, the secretary of state and the presidential national security adviser, a White House spokesman added that Washington "understands" Israel's actions. According to him, the United States believes in the right to self-defence. He also stressed that the United States itself was prepared to make full use of that "right."

The White House sought to prove, as it had done yesterday, that Washington had not known anything in advance about the Israeli air raid against a sovereign state. But most journalists rejected these statements as untenable. The presidential spokesman was told, in particular, that the United States had a massive electronic tracking system in the Middle East and that Israeli planes must have been spotted long before they had attacked targets in Tunisia. The Sixth Fleet is next to Tunisia, one of the journalists said. The spokesman admitted that the United States had trackling facilities in the region but refrained from further comments. It is clear as it is anyway that the piratic attack on the U.S. "strategic partner" could have hardly been carried out without Washington's blessing.

CANADIAN OIL, GAS EXHIBITION AIDS BUSINESS TIES

PM011037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Tass report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The "Altatech-85" exhibition has been evidence of the strengthening business ties between the USSR and Canada. On 27 September it completed its work at the Moscow Center for International Trade and Scientific-Technical Ties with Foreign Countries. Leading firms from the Canadian province of Alberta specializing in the oil and gas industry took part in the exhibition organized with the assistance of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The stands displayed equipment for oil and gas prospecting, extraction, and transportation. Scientists and specialists from the two countries have discovered an opportunity for the broad exchange of opinions and for familiarization with leading experience. After all, in terms of its geographical and climatic conditions Alberta is very similar to the West Siberia Region of the Soviet Union, where the most promising oil and gas deposits are being developed. That is why specialists from both countries are displaying heightened interest in the further consolidation of cooperation. The exchange of technologies, equipment, and specialists is now under way between the firms from Alberta, which are displaying their achievements for the third time in the Soviet Union, and our country's foreign trade organizations.

The "Altatech-85" exhibition will serve the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Canada.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, familiarized himself with the exhibition.

SOVIET VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW0311209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Ilichev, Soviet vice minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Beijing to participate in Soviet-Chinese political talks. This round of talks will begin from 4 October.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS XINJIANG

LD031958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] XINHUA reports that Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, received a delegation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, which is in Urumqi in the PRC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The Soviet delegation, which includes representatives from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kirghizia, is in Xinjiang at the invitation of the Xinjiang sections of the Chinese People's Society of Friendship Abroad and of Chinese-Soviet Friendship.

SALIMOV, MARCHUK ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM021221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] On 30 September Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The reception was attended by A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

POSITION ON PRC DELINEATED IN ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

OW031407 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Rodionov talk: "Episodes From Annals of Soviet-Chinese Cooperation" in commemoration of the PRC's 36th anniversary]

[Excerpts] The history of Soviet-Chinese relations contains many striking examples showing that friendship and cooperation between the two countries are in the interest of the two peoples, and that such friendship and cooperation are deeply rooted and based on objective reality.

In 1945 the Soviet troops routed the Japanese Kanto Army, playing a decisive role in driving all the Japanese invaders out of China. Liberated by the Soviet troops, Manchuria then became a reliable military and political base for the Chinese revolutionary force. Relying on this base, the Chinese Communists led the people to wage a firm struggle against the decadent Kuomintang regime.

With the founding of the PRC, China embarked on the road of socialism. This opened up a new stage in developing Soviet-Chinese relations.

In the struggle to change its economic backwardness, consolidate its international position, and improve its socialist society, new China found a reliable ally in the Soviet Union.

Dear Chinese listeners, both the Soviet and Chinese peoples, who are engaged in socialist construction, have all along hoped that peace will be consolidated and international security strengthened. Past experience shows that friendship and cooperation between the two countries can play a significant role in achieving these goals.

Dear Chinese listeners, as is known to all, both the Soviet Union and China will begin their new 5-year economic development plans in 1986. Since the PRC was founded, the national economies of both the Soviet Union and China have undergone drastic changes. Now the possibility of Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation has not diminished but is expanding.

The Soviet position is as follows: It firmly believes that there is a need to restore the good-neighborliness and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and China on a mutually acceptable equal footing. This conforms to the fundamental interests of both the Soviet and Chinese peoples and is conducive to strengthening security and peace and reinforcing the socialist front in Asia.

The above thoughts were mentioned in the greeting message sent by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to PRC President Li Xiannian, NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen, and Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the PRC. We now quote these thoughts, which conform to the fundamental interests of our two peoples, to conclude this talk marking the 36th founding anniversary of the PRC.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZED ON ARMS SPEECH

PMO21035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "United Nations: General Political Discussion Continues"]

[Excerpts] New York, 1 Oct -- Man's desire to eliminate the nuclear threat, halt the arms race on earth, and prevent it in space is reflected by the general political discussion continuing at the 40th UN General Assembly session.

PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian spoke of his country's readiness, together with all UN states, to act to strengthen that organization's role. In particular he advocated that all nuclear powers undertake to renounce first use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances and conclude as rapidly as possible an international agreement on the total prohibition and destruction of space weapons inasmuch as "space belongs to all mankind and must be used exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all." He also advocated the conclusion of a convention on the total prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. Here Wu Xueqian proceeded from the well-known stance taken by Beijing, which is seeking to present matters as though "the main threat" to peace issues from the arms race between the United States and the USSR and ignored the fundamental difference in the approaches of the Soviet Union and the United States to this fundamental issue of the present day. As for the nuclear preparations of China, which is also a nuclear power, he tried to present them in the most favorable light.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS REQUESTED

OW031219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 3 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov Thursday [3 October] asked for Japanese Government cooperation for private-level projects such as development of natural gas in Sakhalin.

The request came when the Soviet envoy met with International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata. Government officials took the request as meaning that the Soviet Union is asking for a substantial amount of loans with softer terms from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Murata replied that the Japanese Government is interested in such projects and will do its best to support them.

Abrasimov also extended official invitation to Murata to visit the Soviet Union in November, to which Murata said he will do so if an opportunity arises.

The request for economic cooperation coincided with current Soviet efforts to expand trade between the two countries, which has been declining continuously since it reached a peak of 5.58 billion dollars in 1982.

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

OW031319 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Recent Developments in USSR-Japan Relations:"]

[Text] Dear listeners, there were a number of developments in USSR-Japan relations in September. Soviet Culture Minister Demichev paid an official visit to Japan 12-19 September. A JSP delegation, led by Central Executive Committee Chairman Ishibashi, visited the Soviet Union 12-21 September, during which it met with CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. A Japanese Diet delegation, led by Lower House Speaker Sakata, held talks with Gromyko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Politbureau, when it visited the Soviet Union 23-27 September. In New York, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau, held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe on 24 September. At the meeting, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze agreed to pay an official visit to Japan either late this year or early next year at the invitation of the Japanese Government. In addition, USSR-Japan working-level consultations at vice ministerial level were held in Tokyo on 5 and 6 September. In late September, the Ninth USSR-Japan Symposium on Peace and Security in Asia was held in Tokyo.

All these developments indicate that Soviet-Japanese political dialogues, designed to develop bilateral relations based on good neighborliness and mutual benefit, are being expanded. Such expansion is what the Soviet Union has called for all along. No doubt, only when things develop exactly in this direction, can they serve the national interests of both the Soviet Union and Japan.

The importance of steadily developing our bilateral relations in various fields and the necessity of expanding USSR-Japan dialogue were noted in General Secretary Gorbachev's recent personal message to Prime Minister Nakasone. The message says that the Soviet Union and Japan will ultimately have to find a common language; they are obligated to do so by common consideration for maintaining peace on earth and by the fact that the Soviet Union and Japan are neighbors in the Far East.

There is abundant potential for better USSR-Japan relations. For this reason, the Soviet Union has always maintained that our bilateral relations should take such concrete shape consistent with the national interests of the two peoples. To be specific, the Soviet Union has advanced a number of big proposals in the political arena. These proposals, which still stand, call for, among other things, a joint formulation of confidence-building measures in the Far East and the signing of an agreement stipulating Soviet obligations not to use nuclear weapons against Japan on the condition that Japan strictly abides by its three nonnuclear principles.

In the trade and economic fields, there is great potential for expanding cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan. This potential has been further augmented, thanks to the opening of the Baikal-Amur Railway through areas rich in the natural resources Japan needs. In the cultural area, conditions have also been readied for upgrading successfully developing cultural exchanges into a sound intergovernmental agreement.

Meanwhile, the search for a common language between the Soviet Union and Japan is not limited to bilateral relations, but is being expanded into a wider range of subjects. For instance, in his personal message to Prime Minister Nakasone, General Secretary Gorbachev points out the possibility of adjusting the efforts of the two countries for, above all, achieving peace on the Asian Continent. The Soviet proposal on this issue is widely known. The Soviet Union maintains that Asian countries should jointly work out a comprehensive approach to the question of peace in Asia.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union and Japan can exercise their respective international prestige and influence, and actively cooperate in solving this important issue concerning the destiny of all the nations in Asia. The way to achieve a lasting peace and security, to establish the principle of good-neighborly relations between all nations, lies in the universal pursuit of genuinely peace-loving policies committed to this goal.

Incidentally, the forces against such policies are still active. This is apparent from their persistent efforts to draw Japan into America's "star wars" program, which was denounced in the joint communique on the talks between the CPSU and the JSP as a dangerous scheme, endangering the survival of humanity. Japan's participation in the implementation of this aggressive scheme would hardly enhance its prestige as an independent state, pursuing independent policies in the international arena. It would also run counter to the peace-loving desire of the Japanese people and cast dark shadows on USSR-Japan relations.

There are many such examples. We can point out Japan's unprecedented military buildup, active moves within the framework of the Japan-U.S. treaty on mutual cooperation and security, which is plainly anti-communist in nature, and the fact that Japanese territory has been used as a nuclear base by the Pentagon and the U.S. Department of Defense.

On many occasions over the past year, Japanese leaders have stressed the significance of Japan-USSR relations, of the improvement of its relations with the USSR, and of further expansion of dialogue beneficial to both sides. The USSR has always taken a constructive approach to efforts to promote good-neighborly relations. The Soviet leadership has explicitly stated that any positive move in the political field by the Japanese Government, particularly endorsed by concrete actions, will have due appraisal and corresponding reaction on the part of the USSR.

The USSR is always ready to take concrete measures to promote many-sided cooperation of mutual benefit in various fields with Japan. As General Secretary Gorbachev has stressed, if the two sides should ever have the same intention of drastically improving USSR-Japan relations, we can certainly expect that the efforts will achieve good results.

We hope that the current trend of expanding political dialogue between the two countries will set the bilateral relations in the right direction of good-neighborliness and mutual benefit, for it will benefit not only the peoples of the two countries, but also peace and security in Asia.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST S. KOREAN GOVERNMENT

SK301152 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Sergeyev commentary: "On the South Korean Situation"]

[Text] According to news reports from Seoul, on 24 September in Seoul there was a furious clash between Yonsei University students and the police. When 1,500 antigovernment demonstrators tried to rush out of a campus gate, the police attacked them with tear gas.

According to the testimony of those who witnessed the incident, the furious clash between the demonstrators and the police troops continued for more than 4 hours. The demonstration by Yonsei University students, in which students of other universities in the capital also participated, was a resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's suppression of student leaders.

According to the REUTER news agency, from the beginning of September, during this period alone, nearly 100 students leaders were arrested and detained. The renewed terroristic suppression shows the strategic political line of the anti-popular dictatorial regime. Some time ago, the ruling party of Chon Tu-hwan tried to pass the Campus Stabilization Law in the National Assembly. However, this attempt was thwarted by bitter criticism from the opposition camp.

As a result, the dictatorial regime has decided to eliminate the leaders of the student movement, as the students' anti-government advance is expanded and intensified. To bring the universities under a complete control, the government authorities started again to use the method of infiltrating plainclothes police stooges into the campus in early September. These operatives have been entrusted with the mission to ferret out the student activists and prevent the demonstrations against the anti-popular regime. At present, (?a special network of concentration camps) is being established for the so-called student and youth insurgents [pallanjadul] in South Korea.

As all these incidents show, Chon Tu-hwan has given up the democratic game, the necessity of which he admitted early this year when the National Assembly elections were held and when he was going to pay a visit to the United States, and has started to persist again in the dictatorship game. However, through the intensification of suppression, he will gain nothing. One of the Yonsei University student demonstrators declared this time: Today, the government authorities can arrest me and my friends. But, tomorrow, other students will continue the struggle in our place against the dictatorial regime.

DPRK REJECTS PLAN FOR S. KOREAN UN MEMBERSHIP

LD031405 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, October 3 TASS -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has come forward with a statement rejecting Washington's and Seoul's attempts at sealing the split of Korea and at turning the country's south into a nuclear staging area of U.S. imperialism through South Korea's admission to the United Nations Organisation. The Government of the DPRK is firmly in favour of Korea's becoming a U.N. member as a unified state after the reunification of the country.

SOVIET BATTALION OPERATIONS IN PANJSHER VALLEY

PM261427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 First Edition p 6

[Dispatch by special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel P. Studenikin: "Battalion Marches Into the Mountains"]

[Text] The soldiers call the valley "the wasps' nest of counterrevolution." Late one evening I set off with the battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Yuriy Sulaberidze to the Salang Pass from where, on foot, we were to journey through the so-called "leisure zone" of the dushman gangs operating in the Panjsher valley.

...It turned out that driving along Afghanistan's roads at night is a good idea. At 1700 hours traffic is closed and the tension caused by driving in an endless flow of trucks and combat vehicles, by the holdups and roadside squabbles, in brief by everything which accompanies the Afghan roads, disappears. Of course, the danger of running into a dushman ambush increases, but the combat convoy of a battalion at full strength is not a convoy of trucks proceeding under cover of two or three rapid-fire guns.

When I last travelled from Termez to Kabul I could not even imagine I would find myself again in those places where the traces of recent fighting remained: The Afghan ("nalivniki") (tank trucks) burnt out and overturned in ditches, the burned-out trees and the soot-blackened cliffs... The counterrevolution is still making efforts to paralyze traffic on Afghanistan's roads. They mine them, set up sudden attacks on travelling convoys, and hide in the mountains again.

We could not come to terms with the fact that this important road is under constant threat of attack. The Afghan command sent its own battalion there to establish control and asked the Soviet command to help. Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Sulaberidze's battalion had to march several dozen kilometers through the mountains.

I sit with Major Valeriy Pavlovich Korotnyuk, the battalion's deputy commander for political affairs, on an armored transport vehicle under a spreading nut-tree. Behind me is Yevgeniy Yelgin from Nevyansk who received the Order of the Red Star for fighting in the Panjsher valley. He tells the young drivers about his platoon commander, Lieutenant Bogdan Yevchin, who was seriously wounded in the fighting but returned to the ranks and is serving at the Urals Military District, eager to return here, to Afghanistan.... Gunner Private Andrey Agnishchenko reads aloud a letter from his little sister Natasha: "...We went into the forest and picked mushrooms and then were made soup. Andreyka, do mushrooms grow where you are, in Afghanistan?"

The moment came when everything necessary for battle had been done, but the long-awaited order to advance had not yet come; anguished minutes for the soldiers waiting for battle. Some fooled around, others checked their weapons for the umpteenth time.

...We entered a deep defile along a narrow path cut into the sheer cliff face. The line of soldiers coiled like a living ribbon, climbing the hill and descending toward the river. The battalion command was in the center. Before our eyes was a broad back carrying a heavy pack. It was machinegunner Vladimir Rakhovskiy. Behind us was Nikolay Zaykov, another machinegunner. Both were from Lipetsk, both had travelled many hundreds of kilometers along Afghanistan's mountain paths, and both had gotten into all kinds of fixes.

A peaceful picture greeted us at Gav, the first hamlet on our route. In the mulberry plantations the women were carefully sweeping the fallen berries into cloths (later they would dry them, grind them, and bake sweet cakes from the meal); little girls were grazing the goats and heifers, little boys were engaging in small-scale trade, as they probably do throughout Afghanistan, while the men were preparing adobe to repair houses damaged by explosions...

Comrade (Miramad), a PDPA worker seconded to the battalion, brought the inhabitants together for a talk. Women with unveiled faces, children, and old men came to the small mulberry plantation. But scarcely had (Miramad) begun to speak when machine guns and submachine guns began bombarding the opposite face of the defile. It was impossible to make out who was shooting and where from. We lay down behind some stones, although the bullets could not reach that far. The battalion commander radioed the platoon commander to ask for a report on the situation: "Tell us what's happening at your end."

But nothing special was happening: A gang of dushmans with about 70 submachine guns had clashed with Afghan soldiers. The dushmans did not succeed in breaking through to the mountains.

"Well, you've had your baptism by fire!" the battalion commander smiled.

We finally saw the real Afghan hinterland. Evening was falling when we entered a hamlet which figures on no map. The houses clung to the mountain slope like swallow's nests. They stood one on top of the other so that the roof of the lower house was a kind of yard for the upper one. Inside the houses was a multiplicity of cramped, dark rooms with narrow maze-like passages and short flights of stairs like manholes. But an Afghan spends most of his life on the roofs; they are whitewashed and as clean as the attics in Ukrainian huts. Here Afghans dry mulberries for the winter, here they rest and say their morning prayers. And they sometimes fire their machine guns from the roofs.

We settled for the night on a roof somewhere at the top of the mountain. We were too tired to eat or sleep. The darkness was impenetrable and only by the light of the stars could you make out the white shape of the terraces of more roofs -- a fantastic picture. At midnight Afghan artillery went to work. The shell explosions caused the mountains to be illumined with what looked like lightning flashes and after a few seconds the full rumble of the heavy vehicles rolled by, echoing.

"Get ready, doctor," the battalion commander said.

The doctor, Medical Services Lieutenant Valeriy Bogdanov, could be called the hero of the day. That morning we had been passing through the hamlet of (Daykhyak) where the butcher and goon (Panokhan), well-known in these parts, is said to have been born. It was a large and prosperous hamlet with a pure mountain stream, submerged in the greenery of the orchards -- a real "corner of paradise" among the bare sun-scorched mountains. (Deykhyak) is joined by a narrow defile to the Panjsher valley; it is indeed a convenient resting place and supply base for the dushmans fighting in Panjsher. We expected to be met by gunfire here. But no. A deathly, resonant silence reigned in the hamlet. You felt as though submachine gun barrels were being trained on you from all sides.

Actually, we did find one living creature: A little girl of about 4 or 5 dashed toward us, in tears, from an adobe cottage. Private Makhmadradzhab Imomov from Dushanbe comforted her and she led him into the hut. We entered as well. A terrible picture! A pregnant woman, wounded in the stomach, lay unconscious on the floor in a pool of blood.

The doctor dressed her wound and brought her round. The women told us how the dushmans had come in the morning and ordered her to leave for the mountains. She could not march into the mountains; she had gone into labor. Then one dushman slashed her several times in the stomach with his knife, killing the child before it was even born. We did not manage to save the woman. Before she died she found the strength to give her small daughter a little bundle containing dried mulberries -- the only edible thing in the house -- and sent her off with us. The soldiers put sugar, fruit candy, and cookies in her bundle. And there she was, a small girl with blazing eyes -- she had obviously never before held such wealth in her hands -- walking along Afghan-style with the bundle on her head like a grown woman, walking along clinging tightly to the grenade pouch of our soldier who was performing the function of an unofficial interpreter in the company. Where was she to go? What could we do for her?! Our hope was that we would meet a local inhabitant and place her in reliable hands...

Mountains again; the heavy weight of the submachine gun on your shoulder; long marches and charges toward chance shelters when the path was suddenly sliced by machine gun fire; the salty taste of blood on your cracked lips and the mouthful of cold water returning you to life; the soldiers' support -- unobtrusive and tactful -- without which it seemed you could not go another step, but you had to go, so you did; the empty, seemingly dead hamlets and the sensation of danger when you did not know what awaited you in a fortified house, behind a cliff or mud wall, or at a bend in the path.

...The convoy line broke up. Now I was marching with the battalion commander and a radio operator, Private Vladimir Kurilov from Lipetsk. One more Kirilov -- Aleksandr, Vladimir's twin -- should have been marching with us but before we set off, Aleksandr broke his leg and had to stay in the medical battalion.

"Trustworthy boys," the battalion commander commented, and described how during fighting in Panjsher they ran into an ambush. The platoon commander was killed and the brothers, giving each other cover from the gunfire, carried the lieutenant nearly 5 km from that dangerous place so that he could be buried in the motherland... "They have been nominated for awards, but I don't know whether they will get them here. You have to agree that when you are presented with an award in front of your brothers-in-arms and you go home with an order on your breast or a medal that is quite different from signing for it at the military commissariat..."

I look at the battalion commander and I marvel at how although so many kilometers -- and what kilometers -- are behind us he is the same as on the day we set out; calm in speech and swift in his movements, reacting instantly to changes in the situation. And not a trace of fatigue! With a commander like that soldiers confidently undertake the hardest missions and if anything happens in battle they will give him cover with their own bodies.

They brought in the dushmans who had surrendered -- (Abdurauf) son of (Madushi) from Jabal os Saraj and (Shovali) son of (Dzhumakhon) from Konduz were their names. They both began to claim heatedly that they had been recruited to the gang by force and (Panokhan) was a bloodthirsty butcher. The battalion commander politely and properly asked them to answer only questions relating to the military situation; where the dushmans were, how many there were, whether they knew the whereabouts of ammunitions depots, where (Panokhan) was now...

(Abdurauf) and (Shovali) said that the dushmans had left for the mountains -- they had been ordered not to undertake combat operations in the "leisure zone" -- they might lose that convenient region. Depots did exist but that was a secret which the dushmans guarded fiercely and those who knew would not tell even under pain of death...

It was growing dark. A cold, gusty wind blew from the mountains. We reached the mountaintop and occupied a long since abandoned fortress. Suddenly a machine gun began to fire on the roof. The battalion commander handed me his binoculars: In the distance several dozen armed men were climbing to the mountain pass.

"Dushmans..."

The cold drove us inside but we did not manage to sleep that night. First, we were attacked by legions of insects; then, on the tiny platform where we next settled, falling away steeply into a deep abyss on either side, we did not feel like sleeping. At dawn the battalion was roused by an alarm signal and marched along the rocky mountain ridge to the pass where we had seen the armed men the day before.

KULIKOV MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI; PACT TIES DISCUSSED

LD040658 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0632 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, 4 October, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Council of Ministers chairman today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of Warsaw Pact nations, who is present here, the PAP news agency reports.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, an examination was made of the current political and military situation in Europe, as well as of the problems regarding further cooperation between the Polish Army with the armies of Warsaw Pact member states.

Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and PPR minister of national defense, participated in the conversation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON KADAR VISIT TO CSSR

PM021601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Oct -- The CSSR and Hungary express their full support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at normalizing the international situation and rate highly the USSR's decision to unilaterally halt any nuclear explosions. This is stated in a statement issued here on the results of the friendly working visit paid to Czechoslovakia by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. During the visit he had talks with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The two countries' leaders noted that U.S. imperialism and the most aggressive NATO circles are stoking international tension and seeing to disrupt military-strategic equilibrium, achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states, and impose on the peoples an arms race fatal to mankind.

The sides emphasized the importance of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states as a decisive factor in the struggle for peace and security on the planet. The CSSR and Hungary bear responsibility, as Warsaw Pact states, for actively promoting the socialist countries' joint efforts aimed at easing international tension in Europe and throughout the world.

G. Husak and J. Kadar expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the program goals defined at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow in 1984. They informed each other of the progress of socialist building in their countries, of the CPCZ's preparation for the forthcoming 17th CPCZ Congress, and of the fulfillment of the decision of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

LCY'S ZARKOVIC CITED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM010925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plan for 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep -- A meeting has been held here between v. Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the leadership of Yugoslavia's Economic Chamber to discuss the country's topical economic problems and, above all, questions connected with preparing the plan for the SFRY socioeconomic development for 1986-1990.

V. Zarkovic, who addressed the meeting, stressed that the draft plan for the next 5-year period must reflect the most important economic problems now facing the country. Its task is to promote the consolidation of a unified domestic market, the growth of exports, and the curbing of inflation. That is why the adoption of the plan cannot be delayed, the LCY Central Committee Presidium president noted.

At the same time, he pointed out that the processes now taking place in the country's economy attest to the fact that the LCY Central Committee decisions on curbing inflation are not being fulfilled. He said that inflation not only has not been halted, but is continuing to grow. Economic development rates have slowed down and foreign trade results have been lower than planned. In the prevailing situation we have no alternative. Inflation must be curbed, because the further growth of prices could lead to serious consequences.

BULGARIAN-ALBANIAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM301419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Tass report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep -- As the BIA agency has reported, a protocol on trade exchange and payments between Bulgaria and Albania for 1986 has been signed here.

POLISH TRADE MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR DISCUSSIONS

LD272350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A meeting of the foreign trade ministers of the Soviet Union and Poland, Nikolay Patolichev and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, has been held in Moscow. Matters connected with the implementation of the protocol on trade turnover for the current year were discussed.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY PROSECUTORS VISIT SOVIET UNION

PM011043 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russia 28 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Guests from Hungary"]

[Text] A delegation of Hungarian military prosecutors headed by Major General G. Biro, deputy chief supreme state prosecutor and chief military prosecutor of the Hungarian People's Army, was in the USSR in the period 23 through 27 September.

The delegation was received by A. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, and Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Delegation members had a conversation with Colonel General of Justice A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor. An exchange of work experience took place.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SOVIET UN PROPOSAL

LD012221 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 10 TASS -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has spoken highly of the Soviet initiative on "International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Space in the Conditions of its Non-Militarization." Addressing today the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the leader of the Hungarian delegation stressed that and other foreign policy initiatives of the USSR, including its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, paved the way to the establishment of an auspicious climate for drawing up agreements to prevent the militarization of space and to end the arms race on earth. A positive response to the Soviet initiatives from the USA could substantially strengthen international security, he said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO FRANCE

Visits Arc de Triomphe

LD031243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Champs Elysee, the central street of the French capital, which leads to Charles de Gaulle Square, is now decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and France. This square is one of the places most dear to the citizens of Paris. A national monument -- the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where the eternal flame burns -- has been built here under the Arc de Triomphe.

This morning Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium came here. He was met by J. Laurain, the secretary of state of the Ministry of Defense in Charge of Veterans and War Victims Affairs; General (Fennebresque); the military governor of Paris, and General (Vaillon), the chairman of the Eternal Flame Committee.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev reviewed the honor guard of the National Guard and took the report from the officer of the guard. The lofty Soviet guest laid a wreath of crimson roses and carnations at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier and paid tribute with a minute's silence to the French servicemen who gave their lives for the national independence of their homeland. The national anthems of the USSR and the Republic of France rang out.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then cordially greeted representatives of the resistance movement who came here with the combat banners of their units, the former airman in the Normandie-Neman Air Squadron of Saint-Marceau; members of the Eternal Flame Committee, and frontline soldiers who fought against fascism in WW II.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev signed the Golden Good for Honored Visitors to the Arc de Triomphe.

Mitterrand 2 Oct Dinner Speech

LD032236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] As has already been reported, President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic gave an official dinner at the Elysee Palace on 2 October in honor of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Francois Mitterrand and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made speeches at the dinner. [video shows Mitterrand delivering speech]

Esteemed Mr General Secretary, you chose France for your first visit to the West since you assumed your new duties. Allow me to assure you that we receive you with the realization of the fact that this is an important event for our bilateral relations and for the search for balance which is necessary in Europe and the entire world. Our meeting, Mr General Secretary, is part of a many-centuries long historical traditions. I would like to say that Franco-Soviet cooperation is one of the chief elements of our foreign policy.

Mitterrand went on to dwell on the main stages of the development of Franco-Soviet relations from the beginning of World War II up to today. Today, we begin examining the serious unresolved problems of the contemporary world, Francois Mitterrand continued. You know France's position with regard to these problems. Allow me to remind you once again of its chief lines. We attribute particular significance to the ties linking us with other European countries and we would like to strengthen them. We also take care that our national independence is respected and to this end we provide ourselves with the necessary cultural, political, economic and military means.

We know, Mr General Secretary, the deep patriotism of the Soviet Union. We admire the determination and courage shown every time it needs to defend its land. We respect your alliances and your fundamental positions. We do not intervene in matters affecting your sovereignty. Our membership in different military alliances and with different economic and political systems demands from both countries mutual respect, frankness, and a striving for dialogue, so that the spirit of openness should triumph over misunderstanding.

In this connection, I thank you, Mr General Secretary, for showing an example by considering at our first meeting today the major issues of our time. We spoke of disarmament, the President noted. Let me summarize in a few words France's chief goal, he said: To maintain at the lowest possible level the balance of nuclear and conventional forces necessary for preserving peace, and to establish serious control over measures that are being taken for these purposes. Whether detente is, or is not to be, will depend on resolving these questions.

The President stressed the great importance attributed in France to the work of the Stockholm conference, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and the holding of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. We follow what is happening in space with particular attention, said Francois Mitterrand. Wisdom compels us to observe the treaties on antimissile weapons and antimissile defense and demands that the two major powers find ways in Geneva to compromise; this is sensible for everyone. France, for its part, he stressed, is ready to make its contribution to solve this question.

Francois Mitterrand particularly noted with regard to the development of bilateral Franco-Soviet relations, the role of traditional cultural ties, the historical kinship of Soviet and French culture. He also stressed the importance of the development of scientific-technical cooperation between our countries. I would like to recall, he said, that in 1982 the French cosmonaut Jean-Luc Chretien participated in the Soviet manned flight and that French instruments, which carried out their functions excellently, were installed on Soviet automatic stations launched in the direction of the Halley's Comet with the aim of studying the planet Venus. France will also open up access to its technology to those who show their trust with the sole aim of achieving human knowledge to which it aspires.

Francois Mitterrand wished Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and his wife and family success, health, as well as a pleasant stay in France. I would like, he said in conclusion, to give due tribute to your great people and to wish them peace and happiness.

Delegation Meets Parliamentarians

LD031811 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The official visit to France by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, continues. Today Comrade Gorbachev met with parliamentarians and members of the Foreign Affairs Commission and Franco-Soviet Friendship group of the National Assembly and Senate at the Elysee Palace.

Present at the meeting on the Soviet side were Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Velikhov, vice president of USSR Academy of Sciences; members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission Aleksandrov, Zagladin, and Zamyatin; Kavalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and USSR ambassador to France, Vorontsev. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was warmly welcomed by President of the National Assembly, Mermaz, and the chairman of the Senate, Poher. Then Comrade Gorbachev addressed the parliamentarians. His speech was listened to very attentively and greeted with applause.

Address on New Arms Proposals

LD031542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "For the Peaceful, Free, and Prosperous Future of Europe and All Other Continents: Meeting With French Parliament"]

[Text] Paris, October 3 TASS -- Today Mikhail Gorbachev met with parliamentarians, members of the foreign affairs commissions and Franco-Soviet friendship groups of the National Assembly and the Senate at Lassay Palace. Present at the meeting on the Soviet side were: E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign minister; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Y.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, A.M. Aleksandrov, V.V. Zagladin, and L. M. Zamyatin, members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission; A.G. Kovalev, USSR Deputy Foreign minister; and Y.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France. Mikhail Gorbachev was warmly greeted by Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly of France, and Alain Poher, president of the French Senate.

In his speech Louis Mermaz pointed out the long-standing traditions of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries. Cooperation between France and the USSR has been and remains an example which must inspire countries with different socio-economic systems, he said. Our people fought side-by-side during World War II. This strengthened our friendship. In the sixties Franco-Soviet relations to a great extent, promoted the commencement of the spirit of Helsinki. Our cooperation has been and can be of great mutual benefit in future and contribute to the progress of the peoples of France and the Soviet Union, and of the whole of mankind.

We sincerely believe in the USSR's striving for peace. It is with immense interest that we are studying your proposals on a moratorium on nuclear tests and on the reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union by 50 per cent of their nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory, because we have always held that the two great nuclear powers should set the example in this field. The contacts maintained by members of parliament of the two countries over many years have facilitated the strengthening of Franco-Soviet relations, Louis Mermaz stressed. Good accord between France and the USSR will facilitate to a certain extent the favourable development of events in Europe and beyond it. The French members of parliament are further prepared to maintain the direct and constructive dialogue.

Then the members of parliament were addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Esteemed presidents, esteemed deputies and senators, ladies and gentlemen, I am gratified by the opportunity to address members of the French Parliament. To meet with you elected representatives of the French people. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank the president of the republic for the kind invitation to visit your country.

Today is the second day of our delegation's visit. Important meetings have been held and an exchange of views has been started on topical questions of bilateral relations and international affairs. Of course, it is yet early to sum up the results of the talks with President Mitterrand and other statesmen of France. But it is obvious already that both sides are showing desire to impart a new impulse to the development of relations between our countries and, with due account to the existing realities, to bring closer our positions on international problems.

When talking with the president of the republic and when addressing you today I strive, naturally, for the essence, the main thrust of the Soviet state's foreign policy to be understood better, to a fuller extent in France. Like the foreign policy of any state, it is determined first of all by internal requirements.

Permit me to dwell briefly on this question. I believe you know what a long and in many respects difficult road has been traversed by our country in the years of existence of Soviet power. From Tsarist Russia we inherited extreme economic backwardness. Three quarters of the population were illiterate. Within a very short period of time, if the yardstick of history is applied, the USSR turned into a mighty, in all respects modern power with a high level of the people's culture. We put an end to unemployment and ensured for the population such social boons as free provision of housing, medical services and education. I will name a few figures illustrating the country's economic development. In the post-war years along our national income grew more than 16 times while industrial output increased 24 times over. During the same time the real incomes of Soviet people increased six-fold.

Pride in our successes does not make us complacent. We see that at the present stage society's increased maturity sets before us much more scopeful tasks which in many ways are new ones by their content. We are fully aware also of the shortcomings that exist in our work, of the existing difficulties and problems, quite often sufficiently serious ones. The main task that we set ourselves today can be expressed in a brief formula: to accelerate society's social and economic development.

This requires that many things be raised to a higher level -- the scientific and technical base of the national economy, the methods of management and man himself, his consciousness, skills and qualification. In short, we have set off on the road to achieving a new qualitative state of society.

Our main task is to make the economy more efficient and dynamic, to make the life of people spiritually richer, more full-blooded and meaningful, to develop the socialist self-government of the people.

It is not difficult to understand that not only reliable peace but also a calm, normal international situation are paramount conditions of attaining these aims. And it is these priorities that determine our foreign policy, a policy in which, naturally, we strive to take into account in full measure the interests and requirements of other peoples, all the realities of the present epoch.

Our world, a multifaceted and contradictory world, is rapidly approaching the end of the century and the millennium. It has more than its fair share of complex problems of a political, economic and social nature. The co-existence on our planet of two social systems, each of which is living and developing according to its laws, has long become a reality.

But one must see the other reality as well. And this reality is that the inter-connection and inter-dependence of countries and continents is becoming increasingly closer. This is an inevitable condition of the development of the world economy, of scientific and technological progress, the acceleration of the exchange of information and the movement of people and things -- on land and even in outer space. In short, the entire development of human civilization.

Alas, it is not always that the gains of civilization are a boon for people. All too often and too vigorously the achievements of science and technology are being used also for the creation of means of annihilating humans, for the development and stockpiling of ever more terrible types of weapons.

In these conditions Hamlet's famous question: "to be, or not to be" is being set already not before a single individual but before mankind. It develops into a global problem. There can be only one answer to it -- mankind, civilisation must survive at all cost. But this can be ensured only if we learn to live together, to get along on this small planet by mastering the difficult art of taking account of each other's interests. This we call the policy of peaceful coexistence.

We are strong enough to give a crushing rebuff to any attempt to encroach on our people's security and peaceful work. But we hold that it is not by force of arms but only and exclusively by force of example that one must prove the correctness of one's ideology, the advantages of the system that each people has chosen of its own will. Such is our firm conviction.

I spoke yesterday to the president about our perception of the main axis of contradictions, the struggle of the two tendencies in world politics. We regard as extremely dangerous the view, no matter how it is being justified, that the tasks facing the international community can be solved by the creation and stockpiling of ever new and more destructive types of arms -- on earth and in outer space. We regard as dangerous also actions that preserve and aggravate international tension. It is incandescent as it is. It is so incandescent that now it has become extremely difficult to reach agreement not only on complex, urgent matters but also on relatively simple problems. If we do not stop the present tendencies, tomorrow we will not be able to overcome their monstrous inertia. It will become even more difficult to talk.

That is why we consider it so important already now, immediately, before it is too late to stop the "infernal train" of the arms race, to start the reduction of arms, improve the international situation and develop peaceful cooperation among peoples. This is in mutual interest, this is everybody's task. Nobody can permit himself to sit it out on the sidelines.

The Soviet Union, as you probably know, not only issues calls but also acts in this direction.

We have unilaterally suspended the further siting of medium-range missiles in Europe and called on the United States to respond in kind. We stopped all nuclear explosions and called on the United States to respond in kind. Quite naturally, we address this call to the other nuclear powers as well.

The Soviet Union proposes to start a reduction of the armed forces and armaments of both sides in Central Europe -- and to start with a reduction of Soviet and American troops. Moreover, we are prepared to reduce more troops than the Americans.

As for outer space, we are for its use exclusively for peaceful purposes and persistently call for the reaching of agreement on this because a transfer of the arms race into outer space will make the reduction of nuclear arsenals objectively impossible. As you know, we have submitted to the United Nations Organisation a proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

And now I would like to inform you of the new steps taken by the Soviet Union. They pursue the same aim: to stop the baleful process of the arms race and ward off the war danger overhanging mankind.

First. A few days ago we proposed to the government of the United States to come to terms on the total prohibition of space strike arms for both sides and to reduce really radically, by 50 per cent, the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory.

In other words, we propose a practical solution to the very same tasks that were agreed upon by both sides early this year as being the aims of the Geneva talks: not only to stop the arms race but also to drastically lower the level of armaments and at the same time avert an arms race in outer space.

There is hardly any need to say how all this would strengthen strategic stability and mutual trust.

I can inform you that our delegation in Geneva has been instructed to present concrete proposals on this question and authorised to give the partners exhaustive explanations.

I am saying all this because a multitude of versions and false rumours are already circulating in the West concerning our proposal, and it is time for some clarification.

Second. Concerning medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. With the aim of making easier agreement on their speediest mutual reduction (as we are often told, in Western Europe, too, there is great interest in this) we consider it possible to conclude a corresponding agreement separately, outside of direct connection with the problem of space and strategic arms. This road, as it appears to us, may turn out to be practical.

In this connection I consider it important to explain our position on such a question as the place of the nuclear potential of France and Britain in the European balance of forces. This potential is growing rapidly and we can no longer ignore it. It was said from the French side that the nuclear forces of France are not subject to discussion without her participation. This stands to reason. It follows from this that it is time to start between us a direct dialogue on this theme to try to find an acceptable way out through joint efforts. The Soviet Union is prepared for such a direct dialogue with France just as with Britain, of course.

Here I want to stress that we will take into account the security interests of France in the most attentive manner. And today, as it appears to us, the question of a reduction of her armaments is not on the agenda.

Third. You know that we have announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The number of SS-20 missiles that the Soviet Union has on standby alert in the European zone is now 243. This means that it precisely accords with the level of June 1984 when the additional deployment of our missiles was started in response to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe. The SS-20 missiles that were additionally deployed in the process have now been withdrawn from operational readiness and the fixed installations for housing these missiles will be dismantled within the next two months.

This is verifiable. As to our reply measures in respect of the territory of the United States itself they continue to remain in force.

I would also wish to explain the meaning with which we invest the term "European zone" in this case. This is the zone in which medium-range missiles capable of striking targets on the territory of Western Europe are deployed.

It should be added to this that we have already totally phased out the old, and very powerful, SS-5 missiles and are continuing to phase out SS-4 missiles. This means that on the whole the number of medium-range carrier missiles in the European zone of the USSR is now much smaller than ten or even fifteen years ago. In accepting this self-limitation we are guided by the broad interests of European security. I think Europe is now entitled to expect a reply step by the United States -- the termination by it of the further deployment of its medium-range missiles on the European Continent.

You see what serious steps the Soviet Union is taking. In combination with the previous actions our latest proposals, as it seems to us, are a package of constructive and realistic measures the implementation of which would bring about a genuine breakthrough in the development of international relations. A breakthrough in favour of peace, security and cooperation among peoples.

This, if you please, is our programme of improving the explosive international situation that threatens peace. We expect that in response to our proposals the West too will traverse its part of the road.

I would like to stress that the realisation of the programme proposed by us would also signify substantial advance toward an aim that is so desired by all the peoples and is so important to them -- the prohibition and total liquidation of nuclear arms, the total delivery of mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

There can be no victors in a nuclear war. It seems that all responsible politicians are in agreement on this. It is time to draw a practical conclusion from this -- to stop the nuclear arms race. And we believe that this demand will be supported by all honest, realistically thinking political forces, public figures, all people who cherish their homeland, their life, the life of their children and grandchildren.

The task of totally prohibiting chemical weapons and liquidating their stockpiles is becoming ever more urgent. At the conference on disarmament in Geneva the Soviet Union is actively taking part in the drafting of a relevant convention. We are meeting our partners in the talks half-way in a number of substantial aspects, including in respect of verification. I am sure that it is quite possible to reach agreement on reliable verification.

Incidentally, the following thought also prompts itself here. If it was possible to reach agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear arms why not apply the same method in respect of chemical weapons? This would be in the general channel of efforts to achieve their total prohibition. The Soviet Union would be prepared to take part in the drafting of an international accord on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons. We are also prepared to do everything depending on us for the creation of a zone in the centre of Europe free from chemical weapons.

As I speak here, in Paris, in the heart, it can be said, of Western Europe, I cannot but speak about some substantial problems of European security, about how we in the Soviet Union see them.

I will start with the most general question. What, after all, is security in Europe? It is the absence of war and the danger of war. The interconnection and intertwining of the destinies of peoples, despite the difference of the social roads chosen by them, is felt in Europe with special force. Because of geographical density, over-saturation with armaments Europe, like no other continent, is vulnerable to an armed conflict, the more so a nuclear one.

This means that Europe's security cannot be ensured by military means, by military force. This is an absolutely new situation and means a departure from traditions, from a mentality and manner of action that took centuries, even millennia to form. It is not at once that human thought adjusts itself to something that is new. This applies to all. We are feeling this. We have started the rethinking, the adjustment to full conformity with the new realities of many customary things, including in the military and, naturally, the political fields. We would want such a rethinking to take place both in Western Europe and beyond it.

So far fear of unacceptable retribution is one of the obstacles to war, to the use of military force. But everybody understands, however, that it is impossible to build a lasting peace on fear alone. But the entire question is where to search for the alternative to fear or, to use military language, deterrence?

We see what attempts are now being made to find a way out -- by using new arms in the so-called "star wars". This is an illusion. And an extremely dangerous one at that. It is naive in general to search for a solution of the problem of security in the perfection of the shield and the sword. Security in Europe, just as international security as a whole, can be achieved only on the road of peaceful coexistence, relaxation of tension, disarmament, strengthening of trust and development of international cooperation.

This is a long and difficult road, the more so that it requires the overcoming of mutual suspicions, mistrust and prejudices accumulated over decades. But there is no other road, if we want to live. And like any long road, it begins with the first steps which often are the most difficult ones to make. We understand this and want to help ensure the solution of the task -- for ourselves and for you. It is this that motivates the proposals that I have already mentioned.

This applies also to the conference in Stockholm which is discussing the important problem of mutual trust in the military field. As it appears to us, the contours of future accords are gradually beginning to take shape there. They include making more concrete and imparting maximum effectiveness to the principle of the non-use of force. They include a definite set of confidence-building measures in the military field, these so to say safety fuses to prevent an erroneous interpretation of the actions of the other side in conditions of an aggravation of the military confrontation. A number of states, first of all neutral ones, propose to reach agreement on mutual exchanges of annual plans of military activity subject to notification. We are prepared for such an accord in the hope that it will help overcome suspiciousness and impede covert preparations for war.

The ideas of setting up nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, including on our continent -- in the north of Europe and in the Balkans, are spreading ever more wider. We support these ideas, are ready to take part in the appropriate guarantees where this is required. We view as useful the idea to create a corridor free of nuclear arms along both sides of the line dividing the two military-political groupings. We also hold that states that do not possess nuclear arms and do not have them on their territory have full right to reliable guarantees of their security based on international law, guarantees that nuclear arms will not be used against them.

Many aspects of all-European cooperation are recorded in the Helsinki Final Act. We hold that it is a serious achievement and fully retains its importance. When the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki accords was marked, all the participants in the all-European process declared for its continuation. The Soviet Union is prepared to take the most vigorous part in this. Every European country has contributed a share of its national experience to the Helsinki process. This is a common asset of the peoples of Europe, and it should be protected and multiplied by joint effort.

The political climate in Europe depends in no small measures on the development of economic ties between the West and the East. Here, too, an innovative approach is necessary. The solution of the tasks of industrial, technical and scientific progress that face each country today could be made much easier by an effective utilisation of the international division of labour. We in the Soviet Union are prepared for this, including for the search of new forms of co-production and cooperation. It goes without saying that this implies principles of mutual advantage, equality and a serious approach.

The establishment of more businesslike relations between the CME and the EEC also appears to be useful to us. The countries of the Council for Mutual Assistance have displayed in this respect a constructive initiative which appears to have been met favourably. It is important for it to produce concrete results. Here, as it has already been stated, in the measure in which the EEC countries come out as a "political unit", we are prepared to find a common tongue with them on concrete international problems as well. This could be done in various forms, including also parliamentary ties, among them with those who represent the European Parliament.

Without uniting the efforts of all European countries it will not be possible really to solve also such an acute problem as preserving and improving the environment on our continent. In many of its areas, figuratively speaking, the land is beginning to burn under the feet, the rain falling from the sky is an acid one, if not fiery, while the sky itself cannot be seen because of smoke. European rivers and seas are acquiring a pitiful state. At one's time, it seems, we did not act with sufficient far-sightedness and generated such problems that now simply defy solution within national frameworks. Here truly there is a field in which we all must become aware of the continent's common destiny.

Much can be done in the broad sphere that is called the "humanitarian" one. The preservation by common effort of the cultural values of the past, cultural exchanges that mutually enrich one of the cradles of mankind's spiritual values -- Europe -- does this not deserve the closest attention? It is with interest that we are preparing for such an out of the ordinary event as the "cultural forum" opening in a few days in Budapest. Also belonging to this sphere is the expansion of information about each other's life, cultivation of feelings of mutual sympathy and respect. The mutual study of each other's languages is of much importance from this point of view. Extensive exchanges of school pupils, students and teachers is a promising thing. However, it is very important for the young generations to have correct perceptions of each other because it is for them to build peaceful Europe. The pooling of efforts in the struggle against diseases -- old and new ones -- is a task of immense importance.

The Soviet Union attaches the most serious importance to ensuring human rights. It is only necessary to free this problem from hypocrisy and speculations, from attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Such problems are rather acute in present-day Europe as the position of migrant workers, mixed marriages, reunification of families, we are for approaching such problems in a positive and humane spirit with full respect for the sovereign rights of all states.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I believe that in the present situation it is especially important not to emulate medieval fanatics and not to spread ideological differences to inter-state relations. Stability in these relations, their lesser susceptibility to political situations will strengthen also stability in Europe as a whole.

We do not think, for instance, that there is a taboo for life on the possibility of establishing contacts in some form between the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic alliance as organisations. Not to speak of overcoming Europe's division into opposing groupings in a more or less foreseeable future. As is known, this is exactly what we and our allies are proposing. But, as we see it, even in conditions of the existence of the two blocs it is possible to create such a modus vivendi which would blunt the acuteness of the present confrontation.

And, of course it is more important today than ever before to develop a more intensive political dialogue between the East and the West, to use all the already established forms of this dialogue -- regular meetings at various levels, including of course the highest one, political consultations, broad contacts of the scientific and cultural communities.

We regard the development of parliamentary ties as a very important matter as well. I would like to stress this particularly as I am speaking within these walls. This includes, naturally, also the development of parliamentary ties with France. Deputies of the National Assembly and Senate of France can be assured that they are welcome guests in Moscow. I state this on behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Such, in most general outline, are our views on how really it is possible to achieve, and within a comparatively short period of time at that, an improvement of the situation on our continent and to increase Europe's role in overcoming the present stretch of confrontation.

I will add yet another thing. The need of more active interaction to eliminate the seats of conflict and tension existing in various areas has never been felt more than now. The fact that the Soviet Union and France, despite their belonging to opposing military-political groupings, have much in common in the approach to a number of presently existing regional problems and situations is one of the examples of the possibilities of such interaction. For instance, the situation in the Middle East, in Central America, South Africa, and so on. Our contacts with the French leaders confirm this.

When proposing an expansion of goodneighbourhood and cooperation with Western Europe we have no intention at all to belittle the importance of a possible contribution to this by Canada which belongs to NATO and at the same time has signed the Helsinki Act. Neither does our European policy have anti-American thrust.

Since one hears numerous speculations on this theme permit me to dwell on it in greater detail. The very way the question is posed -- that by improving relations with Western Europe we want to drive a wedge, to set it at loggerheads with the United States -- is absurd. Firstly, we want to have good relations not only with Western Europe but also with the United States. Just as for that matter also with China, Japan and other countries. We are not pursuing a Metternich-like policy of "balance of forces", of setting one state against another, knocking together blocs and counter-blocs, creating "axes" and "triangles", but a policy of global detente, of strengthening world security and developing universal international cooperation. Secondly, we are realists and we understand how strong are the ties -- historical, political and economic -- linking Western Europe and the United States.

Esteemed deputies, the best minds of mankind have warned about the danger of our consciousness lagging behind the rapidly changing life. This is especially topical today. Man is already appearing in the galaxial distances. But how much remains undone on earth! Not a single nation, not a single state is capable of solving the existing problems alone. But the old baggage of disunity, confrontation and mistrust impedes unification.

I know that by far not everybody in this hall accepts our world outlook, our ideology. Being a realist I am not trying to convert anyone into our creed. Any philosophy is approached by individuals and peoples themselves, only achieving it through much suffering, only on accepting it with their minds and hearts. But despite all differences in political and philosophical views, in ideals and values we must remember one thing: We all are keepers of the fire of life handed over to us by the previous generations.

Each had its own mission and each in its own way enriched world civilisation. The giants of the renaissance and the great French Revolution, the heroes of the October Revolution in Russia, of victory and the resistance -- they all have fulfilled their duty to history.

And what about our generation? It has made great discoveries but it has also found recipes for the self-destruction of the human race. On the threshold of the third millennium we must burn the black book of nuclear "alchemy". May the 21st century become the first century in life without fear of universal death.

We will fulfill this mission if we unite our efforts. The Soviet Union is prepared to make its contribution to ensuring a peaceful, free and flourishing future of Europe and all the other continents. We will stint nothing for this. Thank you for your attention.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech was listened to most attentively and received with applause.

In memory of this meeting the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee presented as a gift to the National Assembly a model of the "Vega" automatic interplanetary station on which French scientific apparatus was fitted.

TASS Overview

LD031415 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 3 TASS -- Addressing members of the French Parliament today Mikhail Gorbachev set forth the new steps taken by the Soviet Union to stop the baleful process of the arms race and ward off the war danger overhanging mankind.

First, a few days ago, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, we proposed to the Government of the United States to come to terms on the total prohibition of space strike arms for both sides and to reduce really radically, by 50 per cent, the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory.

In other words, the Soviet Union proposes not only to stop the arms race but also to drastically lower the level of armaments and at the same time avert an arms race in outer space.

The Soviet delegation in Geneva has been instructed to present concrete proposals on this question and authorized to give the partners exhaustive explanations.

Second. With the aim of making easier agreement on their speediest mutual reduction (as we are often told, in Western Europe, too, there is great interest in this) we consider it possible to conclude a corresponding agreement separately, outside of direct connection with the problem of space and strategic arms.

In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev explained the USSR's position on such a question as the place of the nuclear potential of France and Britain in the European balance of forces. This potential, he said, is growing rapidly and we can no longer ignore it. It was said from the French side that the nuclear forces of France are not subject to discussion without her participation. This stands to reason. It follows from this that it is time to start between us a direct dialogue on this theme and try to find an acceptable way out through joint effort. The Soviet Union is prepared for such a direct dialogue with France just as with Britain, of course.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the USSR will take into account the security interests of France in the most attentive manner and that today the question of a reduction of her armaments is not on the agenda.

Third. Recalling that the Soviet Union has announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the number of SS-20 missiles that the Soviet Union has on standby alert in the European zone is now 243. This means that it precisely accords with the level of June 1984 when the additional deployment of our missiles was started in response to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe. The SS-20 missiles that were additionally deployed in the process have been withdrawn from standby alert and the stationary installations for housing these missiles will be dismantled within the next two months. As to our reply measures in respect of the territory of the United States itself they continue to remain in force.

Mikhail Gorbachev explained the meaning with which the Soviet Union invests the term "European zone" in this case. This is the zone in which medium-range missiles capable of striking targets on the territory of Western Europe are deployed.

Mikhail Gorbachev added to this that the Soviet Union has already totally phased out the old, and very powerful, SS-5 missiles and are continuing to phase out SS-4 missiles. This means that on the whole the number of medium-range carrier missiles in the European zone of the USSR is now much smaller than ten or even fifteen years ago. In accepting this self-limitation, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, we proceed from the broad interests of European security. I think Europe is now entitled to expect a reply step by the United States -- the termination by it of the further deployment of its medium-range missiles on the European continent.

Zamyatin News Conference

LD032016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Soviet-French talks took place today. The full delegations of both countries participated. [Video shows the delegations at either side of a long table; Gorbachev is flanked by Shevardnadze and Arkhipov]

There is tremendous interest in the Soviet leader's visit to France. This pack of microphones at a news conference is another confirmation of the attention which journalists from many countries of the world are showing to the Soviet-French talks and to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speeches in Paris.

At the news conference, Comrade Zamyatin, Soviet delegation spokesman, and head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department told journalists about the new Soviet proposals on disarmament and about the course of the summit meetings. [video shows Zamyatin at a desk addressing journalists]

[Zamyatin] The essence of the Soviet proposal which was expounded recently to President Reagan, and yesterday also to the French president, is as follows: The Soviet Union and the United States should agree to ban entirely, on both sides, space strike weapons, and to reduce radically, by 50 percent, their nuclear weapons which can reach each other's territory. We propose solving in practice those very tasks which were agreed by both sides at the start of this year as the goals of the Geneva negotiations. They would not only halt the nuclear arms race, but also sharply reduce their level and at the same time prevent an arms race in space, which is what was agreed on 6 January when we adopted the document about the aims of the Geneva talks.

Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, when setting forth these proposals to the French president yesterday during a confidential talk, stressed that the acceptance of these proposals would strengthen strategic stability and mutual trust. The new proposals which we have presented to the United States on the subject of space and strategic weapons are quite radical in character.

Gorbachev told the French president that in our opinion, France itself spoke on more than one occasion about the desirability of implementing such a step. During yesterday's talks, the hope was expressed by the Soviet Union that the French side would greet our proposal with understanding and would support it. As far as medium-range nuclear systems in Europe are concerned, in order to make it easier to achieve an accord on their mutual reduction as soon as possible -- and everyone says that this is a desirable factor -- we considered it possible to reach a corresponding agreement separately, without direct linkage to the problem of space and strategic weapons. We consider such a path to be the most practical one. Gorbachev also informed the French president that in addition to the moratorium already in operation on the stationing of our medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union made the decision that the number of SS-20 missiles on combat duty in the European part of the Soviet Union should be 243. This means that they would correspond precisely to the 1984 level when the implementation of our countermeasures was begun due to U.S. actions. I would like to stress that in our opinion -- and this was conveyed to the French President -- under the conditions of implementing our proposals, it would be considerably easier in our view to solve the question of European nuclear weapons. Here we are ready to move away from the established methods and to start talks directly with France, and afterward possibly with Britain. Gorbachev said that we never wanted to include the French nuclear forces in the Soviet-U.S. inventory. We are in favor of a separate accord as a component part of the nuclear equilibrium in Europe that could be acceptable for France and the Soviet Union, and correspondingly for Britain and the Soviet Union. Permit me to end my statement there and express the wish that the Western side will study those proposals carefully and react positively to them in a corresponding way.

Details on Arms Proposals

AU031452 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today made public wide-ranging Soviet arms proposals involving a 50 percent cut in the strategic weapons of both superpowers in return for a ban on space weapons, and offered to negotiate a separate agreement on Euromissiles with Britain and France.

Addressing French parliamentarians on the second day of a four-day visit to France, he also announced a three-day old unilateral cut in "extra" Soviet missiles.

The main Soviet proposals outlined almost simultaneously by Mr. Gorbachev in his speech and Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamyatin accompanied by Soviet arms negotiator Yuliy Kvitsinskiy at a news conference were the following:

- A 50 percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear (strategic) weapons capable of striking each other's territory and a total ban on the "development, production and deployment" of U.S. and Soviet offensive space weapons. This proposal notably appears to fall short of calling for an end to laboratory research of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative.

- Conclusion of a separate agreement with Britain and France on intermediate-range missiles.

- Verification that the agreements were being enforced. The controls would be "national" but there could be "complementary" checks "on a cooperation basis".

The Soviet Union also announced the dismantling of additional Soviet SS-20's which had been installed in Eastern Europe after June 1, 1984, when the Soviet Union responded to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Western Europe. Mr. Zamyatin said the total number of medium-range SS-20's in Eastern Europe on October 1 was 243, the same number as there had been in June last year.

Mr. Kvitsinskiy said the reason for unlinking the British and French arsenals from the main U.S.-Soviet talks and starting Soviet-British-French negotiations was in order to break the deadlock at the Geneva arms talks, which had arisen because "the United States said it spoke for all of Europe but also says it won't take into account their nuclear systems".

Until now the Soviet Union has insisted that Britain and France be included in the total arms count, but both Paris and London have refused.

The Soviet negotiator said Moscow was trying to find a way of counting all the components of the nuclear balance in Europe.

Mr. Zamyatin said that the proposal was not in order to set a ceiling on the French and British forces, "but in order to have a number which would be in the total."

Mr. Gorbachev outlined the plan to French President Francois Mitterrand yesterday after he arrived in Paris, but Mr. Zamyatin did not reply when asked whether the British had been informed. Mr. Mitterrand's reaction to the Gorbachev announcement was not immediately available.

The overall proposals were detailed in a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan a few days ago, the Soviet side said.

Gorbachev, Chirac Speeches

LD032253 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (TASS) -- Today, Mikhail Gorbachev visited the town hall in the French capital. He was welcomed by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, who introduced the members of the municipal council to the guest.

In his speech, J. Chirac noted that the bounds of friendship which historically link the peoples of both countries are a political and human reality. It is precisely on this reality, he said, that we must build our relations, which are imbued with the greatest frankness. That we disagree on a number of matters cannot be denied. However, in spite of them, we must concentrate our efforts on what we can do together in our interests. We have no doubt your visit is being held in just that spirit. In present conditions, France and Russia have greater need than ever before to engage in a joint dialogue.

J. Chirac expressed the hope that Mr Gorbachev's forthcoming meeting with the U.S. President will open the way to real progress toward easing tension in the world. It would be highly desirable, he stressed, for that meeting to create a new climate that would be conducive to a considerable relaxation of military tension in Europe while respecting the legitimate security needs of all the interested parties.

Addressing Mr Gorbachev, the mayor of Paris said in conclusion: You can be sure of the sincerity of our words when we express the desire that, in our mutual interests, the age-old friendship that binds the French and Soviet peoples should grow stronger.

Mikhail Gorbachev made a speech in reply. There are few cities in the world, he said, that are so well-known even to those who have never been to Paris, and everyone feels excitement at the prospect of visiting it. I would even say anxiety that the reality may disappoint them. Will Paris live up to the attractive image of the French capital created by the hundreds of books and films, the thousands of pictures and photographs?

This is not my first visit to your city, but I feel that excitement every time. I must frankly admit that I have never been disappointed. I am thinking not only of the beauty and integrity of the architecture of your city, though it also, has much to say of the lasting creative talent of the French people and of their delicate sense of beauty. I am thinking also of the citizens of Paris, its men and women who are open, emotional, and hospitable people.

Capital cities always play a special role. Of course, as the saying goes, Paris is not France, and Moscow is not the whole of the USSR. But, at home and abroad, they are looked upon with special attention, and other cities are judged by reference to them.

Here in Paris, almost 200 years ago, the great French Revolution began. It was one of the main events of the 18th century. In the minds of the Soviet people, Paris is, of course, associated with the glorious Paris Commune. We remember, too, that here in Paris the first shots rang out from the French resistance fighters against the fascist occupation troops. And in August 1944, in the words of the poet, Paris liberated itself. The Paris uprising was one of the notable pages of the struggle against the fascist occupiers.

We cherish particularly the memory of the time spent in your city by the great leader of our revolution, the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin. When visiting Paris, Soviet people view with great excitement the small museum in the building on Marie-Rose Street where V.I. Lenin lived at the beginning of this century.

Lenin valued greatly the democratic and freedom-loving traditions of the French people. After the Great October Revolution, the main event of the 20th century, he spoke of the desirability of a rapprochement between France and the USSR. That idea remains in our political arsenal to this day.

For the fact that there have been no wars in Europe for 40 years, no small credit belongs to the USSR and France, which have more than once been together on the side of common sense when some of the by no means simple problems of the continent were being solved. And it is logical that our capitals, Moscow and Paris, have become symbols of detente.

It was in Moscow that the later well-known formula, "detente, agreement, cooperation," sounded for the first time. It was in the capitals of our countries that bilateral Soviet-French documents were written up and signed, setting an example for many other multilateral pacts that still regulate peaceful good-neighborly relations and cooperation between states.

Our common political experience of interaction in world affairs can assume particular importance today, when the danger of nuclear war has markedly increased. The international situation far from inspires complacency. On the contrary, it demands decisive, bold, new and -- I am convinced -- mutual action to break the logic of confrontation. We need to look at things in a new way and adopt a new approach to many problems, especially those problems that must be solved for the security of Europe and the world.

For all the differences in our positions and assessments, we are willing to seek such new approaches together with France. Opportunities for such a search exist. The Soviet-French talks that began yesterday have confirmed this.

This concerns the need to preserve the balance of forces at the lowest possible level. This concerns the task of averting an arms race in space. This concerns the task of strengthening trust and of progress toward disarmament in Europe. This is also true regarding the search for ways to solve global problems, which are becoming increasingly acute for mankind as we approach the 3d millennium.

These problems are far from easy and no easy options are foreseen, but the solutions to them can no longer be delayed. We would like to hope very much that not only the USSR and not only France, but other countries too on whom this depends, will display responsibility for the future of mankind and will make a real and honest contribution to ensuring it.

Your city, one of the great centers of world culture, has naturally become the home of a number of international organizations, Mr Gorbachev continued. Among these UNESCO, an important specialized UN institution, has a place of honor. Our two countries, active participants in UNESCO, rightly consider it to be one of the largest forums of cooperation between states in such vital sphere for mankind as education, science, and culture.

This organization rightly enjoys great prestige in the international arena thanks to its tireless activities for mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples, thus promoting the dissemination in the world of humanitarian and peaceful ideas.

Naturally, aside from the political sphere, in which Soviet-French dialogue is more than ever necessary today, there are other areas of cooperation -- the economy, technology, culture, sports, and much besides -- where we have mutually-advantageous and mutually-enriching ties. The benefit of such links and of the traditions of deep interaction between our cultures is obvious to anyone. And we hope that our present talks in Paris will provide fresh stimuli for their development.

It is important that accords between governments should be underpinned with contacts and links between people and between towns that are as broad as possible. Of course, our people live in countries with different systems and they face different problems. That is so. But there are also similar problems. It seems to me that exchanging experiences in tackling the problems would benefit everyone.

Here, in the town hall of Paris, it is appropriate to mention the value of exchanging experience and cooperation between Paris and Moscow in tackling the problems of large cities. We have to our credit considerable achievements, for instance, in residential construction, the organization of public transport, environmental protection, maintaining cleanliness and good order, and in working with children and young people. We know that many useful things are also being done in Paris for residents of the city and visitors. We are in favor of establishing more stable relations of cooperation between our capitals.

And this applies not just to our capitals. It seems to me that the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples can only gain from deepening and stepping up relations between linked towns. A major contribution to this cause could, in our view, be made by members of local elective bodies. There is a large and fruitful area of activity here.

In conclusion, Mr Gorbachev wished Paris' men and women and all those present in the hall happiness, prosperity, and success.

As a memento of his visit, Mikhail Gorbachev presented a porcelain vase, inscribed "Moscow," made by Leningrad craftsmen, as a gift to the citizens of Paris, and signed the city's honorary visitors' book.

Delegation Meets With Fabius

LD032002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The official visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to France is continuing. A meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Laurent Fabius, French prime minister, took place today. Questions of international relations and the Soviet Union's and France's contributions to the cause of detente and halting the arms race were touched on during the talks. Attention was also paid to questions on the development of bilateral Soviet-French economic relations. Present at the talk on the Soviet side were Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

Laurent Fabius today gave an official luncheon in honor of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Present were members of the government and eminent state and public figures of France. Present on the Soviet side were officials taking part in the visit.

Laurent Fabius and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev exchanged toasts.

Attend Opera at Versailles

LD040839 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (TASS) -- This evening Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand attended the opera "Anacreon" by Jean-Philippe Rameau in the Palace of Versailles.

Mitterrand Rejects Arms Proposal

LD041329 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Statement by French President Francois Mitterrand at a joint press conference on 4 October with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev held in the Elysee -- recorded]

[Text] France does not accept that anyone should talk or decide in its place. But Mr Gorbachev's idea involves precisely a certain change of level.

Why not talk about this problem together. The problem of disarmament for us arises in all fields simultaneously, not only with intermediary forces, with strategic forces, as well as conventional weapons, as well as chemical, and antimissiles. But I will repeat what I said in the United Nations, France is not refusing — for a start it is not refusing an exchange of views, in particular with the Soviet Union. The dialogue which has been started, or restarted, is a good method from this point of view, that is an exchange of views. However I said that I did not think it reasonable to think there could be negotiation.

Gorbachev on Status of SS-20's

AU041202 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said today that the Soviet Union would not simply move to Soviet Asia the SS-20 intermediate-range missiles it has dismantled or may dismantle west of the Urals.

Such a fear, raised yesterday by President Ronald Reagan in reaction to Mr. Gorbachev's new disarmament proposals, was "not reasonable", Mr. Gorbachev told journalists at a press conference with President Francois Mitterrand.

In Asia, "We have enough missiles to balance those" of the United States, the Soviet leader said.

Yesterday, Mr. Reagan said in Cincinnati, Ohio, that the Soviet proposal concerning SS-20 missiles marked a "change," but noted that the weapons were mobile, and that by being "withdrawn from operational service," as Mr. Gorbachev had suggested, meant that they could simply be moved elsewhere.

"To simply drive them up into the Ural Mountains or someplace else and then to say they're not a threat to Europe makes no sense," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Gorbachev said yesterday in Paris that the Soviet Union had cut back the number of SS-20's in Europe to the June 1984 level and that stationary installations for extra missiles would be dismantled within two months.

Mitterrand Invited to USSR

LD032008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1910 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] On 3 October, in continuation of conversations on fundamental international problems and the development of Soviet-French cooperation, which took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, President of the French Republic, wide-ranging talks [peregovory v shirokom sostave] were held.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the French Republic heard information about the conversations that have taken place at a working level during the visit between representatives of both sides. Prime Minister Fabius, External Relations Minister Dumas, USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Shevardnadze, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as a number of French ministers, summarized definite questions on the development of political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation between the USSR and France.

The sides noted the favorable nature of such cooperation and declared themselves in favor of perfecting it, in the sphere of trade and economics, among others. Both sides noted the expediency of further stimulating mutually beneficial trade. The usefulness of holding regular political consultations between the foreign policy departments of both countries was emphasized. The experience accumulated in this respect was noted with approval.

Both sides expressed their intention of continuing Soviet-French cooperation in the field of peaceful space research. The French president agreed that a French cosmonaut should again take part in a prolonged manned flight on a USSR orbital station. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary proposed that the USSR and France should study the possibility and the expediency of joint cooperation in constructing the ToKomak international thermonuclear reactor to generate energy for peaceful purposes.

The president of France adopted a positive attitude to this proposal.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand declared that the USSR and France will continue to strengthen existing links in various spheres and find new fields of cooperation [sotrudnichestvo] and joint work [kooperatsiya].

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev invited Francois Mitterrand to pay a visit to Moscow. The French president accepted this invitation with gratitude. The dates of the visits will be agreed separately [dopolnitelno].

The talks were held in a specific [konkretnyy], businesslike, and friendly atmosphere.

Significant Political Dialogue

PM031259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by Ye. Griogoryev and I. Shchedrov: "Paris, Day One"]

[Excerpts] 2 Oct -- This afternoon the official visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, began.

This visit is viewed here as a major event in Soviet-French relations and, at the same time, in European and world politics. In this sense the opinions being voiced in various French circles are quite clear. The first few hours of the important guest's stay in France have also prompted people to say that his visit really is a working visit, inasmuch as talks between the two countries' leaders began at the Elysee Palace literally a little over 1 hour after his arrival in Paris. The program for the following days is packed with talks, meetings, and conversations, literally from morning to late evening.

Millions of French people now know about the aims of the visit, having received the information first hand, so to speak. M.S. Gorbachev addressed them on French national television's Channel 1 yesterday evening. Including the subsequent answers to questions, he spoke to his French audience for over 1 hour. Today this speech and the visit are the main themes both in the press and political circles. Naturally they also are being widely discussed by the public.

An Elysee Palace spokesman Vauzelle stated to journalists, French-Soviet meetings have always had great significance, since they are meetings between great powers which, furthermore, are nuclear powers. We have long-standing relations with age-old traditions. Russia and France have always had a great role in the balance of European forces and politics. The visit to and meetings in Paris are evidence of the important role France plays in East-West dialogue. We, like the Soviet side, are interested in a broad range of questions concerning both bilateral relations and East-West relations.

Commenting on M.S. Gorbachev's speech on French television, L'HUMANITE notes the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. The visit, it writes, provides an opportunity for our country, as a great power and permanent member of the UN Security Council, to play a more active role in ensuring peace. Summing up, L'HUMANITE stresses that the present visit is an act in favor of peace, disarmament, and cooperation. LIBERATION notes that, when addressing French viewers, the Soviet leader indicated the urgent need for a return to detente.

When reading the reports of certain French bourgeois press organs one cannot help but recall the idea expressed in M.S. Gorbachev's television speech on how not only political will but also a corresponding psychological change are necessary to overcome distrust and suspicion. One would have thought that the aims of the visit, as conceived by the Soviet side, had been openly and directly expressed. Nevertheless, fictions can again be seen today relating to certain allegedly concealed Soviet intentions to "seduce" France and aggravate its differences with the allies in the North Atlantic Treaty, primarily the United States. The farfetched nature of such interpretations exposes their patent maliciousness.

Sober-minded French commentators note that the point of the political talks that are beginning can and must be to seek joint or parallel paths to curb the arms race and prevent its extension into space as well as to strive to strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Soviet-French summit talks are generating great interest both in France and abroad -- and not only interest. Many French commentators are today viewing the White House's sudden invitation to the six leading capitalist countries to an extraordinary meeting in New York at the end of October as a manifestation of Washington's concern and a desire to "discipline" the allies, who are afraid of the consequences of the United States' confrontational approach to international affairs.

Today the eyes of the world are on Paris. An important political dialogue is being held here. It is of great significance both for further cooperation and accord between our two countries and peoples and for a possible warming of the European and international climate in the interests of detente and peace.

FURTHER REACTION, REPORTAGE ON BEIRUT ABDUCTIONS

AUCCTU Condemns Abductions

LD022141 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The AUCCTU has issued a statement saying that the world and Soviet public opinion have been profoundly disturbed by the reports of the terrible action perpetrated by a group of extremists. The statement adds that terrorists, who clearly acted on orders from abroad, have abducted four Soviet citizens and threatened their lives.

These criminal acts by force -- opposed to the Arab people -- aim at escalating internal conflicts within Lebanon, undermine the Arab-Soviet conflicts within Lebanon, undermine the Arab-Soviet cooperation and intensify the Middle East crisis. The lives of the Soviet citizens are in danger.

The AUCCTU, representing 136 million union members in the USSR, strongly condemns this flagrant act of international terrorism and demands the immediate release of the Soviet citizens who have been unlawfully abducted by extreme rightist elements who operate in Lebanon with the sinister disregard of the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

Meeting With Jordanian Minister

JN031300 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Amman -- Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali received in his office at noon today the USSR ambassador in Amman. The ambassador delivered to the deputy prime minister a copy of the statement issued by the Soviet Government regarding the Soviet diplomats kidnapped in Beirut. The statement affirms that the kidnapping operation is a terrorist act which is unacceptable to the Soviet Union, insists that the captives be released immediately, and warns all sides responsible for the kidnapping, whether directly or indirectly, that they are responsible for all consequences resulting from this terrorist act. The ambassador pointed out that the Soviet Union is conveying the content of this statement to all friendly states in the world.

The deputy prime minister expressed Jordan's strong denunciation of the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut, affirming that Jordan has always condemned international terrorism, of which the kidnapping operation is a link in its criminal chain. The deputy prime minister also stressed Jordan's participation with the friendly Soviet Union and its peoples, as well as Jordan's full sympathy with the Soviet Union's stand on this issue.

Embassy Evacuation, Arrests Reported

LD041138 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, 4 Oct (KUNA) -- The USSR Embassy in Beirut today began an evacuation of Soviet citizens by land to Damascus while at the same time taking intensive security measures to guard Soviet institutions and centers in Beirut.

Diplomatic circles have said that following threats to blow it up, the Soviet Embassy has reduced the number of Soviet citizens in Beirut to just a small number of employees.

Travellers coming to Beirut's western sector along the southern coastal road today have reported seeing 3 large buses carrying about 150 [number as received] Soviet citizens proceeding toward Mount Lebanon under a heavy security guard consisting of members of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanonese Minister of Tourism and Public Works Walid Jumblatt, the 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army, and emergency corps elements of the internal security forces. Soviet-made 4-turret mechanized armored cars were also guarding the Soviet citizens.

Diplomatic sources told KUNA that 137 Soviet citizens will be transported to Damascus via mountain roads in preparation for their return to Moscow.

The newspaper AL-SHARQ published here reported today that informed security sources have said that "three people have been arrested in connection with the abduction of the Soviet diplomats." The pro-Syrian paper said that the three men were arrested at Al-Tariq al-Jadidah quarter of West Beirut. It added that "those pulling the strings and the implementation of the abduction operation have been unmasked."

The sources say they expect the Soviet diplomats to be released "very soon."

AFF Report of Evacuation

NC041012 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Sixty wives and children of Soviet diplomats working here were evacuated from Beirut today, two days after a Soviet official, kidnapped with three colleagues by fundamentalist gunmen, was found slain.

They were evacuated to Damascus, the first leg in their return to the Soviet Union, in four buses and four cars, with three trucks and two vans carrying their belongings.

Akram Shuhayyib, a senior official of the Syrian-backed Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) providing a military escort for the convoy, said the decision to evacuate had been taken after more threats had been made against Soviet personnel, "making their life here untenable."

The embassy had "no intention of suspending its activities in Lebanon," and "there is no question of reducing the number of Soviet officials," he said. There were 150 Soviet nationals in the Lebanese capital before the evacuation.

Early today, all roads leading to the embassy building were blocked with concrete slabs and banks of sand were piled up as protection against bombs, while 200 PSP militia, backed by 50 police and 50 tanks, nervously mounted guard.

The evacuation decision was made at a crisis meeting of officials from the Soviet Embassy and the PSP.

Several threats against the Soviet Embassy have been made to the media over the past 48 hours. One said it was to be dynamited.

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELIS 'PIRATICAL' ATTACK ON TUNIS

LD022159 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "An Act of International Piracy"]

[Excerpts] The Zionist Israelis have committed a fresh abominable act of international piracy. The aggressors' aircraft launched an attack on the outskirts of the Tunisian capital, the site of PLO headquarters. First reports indicate that about 200 Palestinians and Tunisians have been killed or injured and large material losses have been sustained.

Many observers, even those who have little knowledge of military science, wonder about how the Israeli aircraft could reach Tunisian territory. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the distance between the two countries. AFP calculated the number of times the fully loaded Israeli bombers had to refuel in mid-air and how many Herculese and Boeing refuelling aircraft, provided by the United States, were needed along the route of the Israeli bombers. The calculations give decisive evidence to show there was a large number of the aggressors' aircraft taking part in this dirty operation. Was it possible for the American radar, spread along the Mediterranean Sea coasts and aboard the Sixth Fleet ships, and the AWACS, to miss them? These radar posts, according to Pentagon officials, scan every centimeter of the Mediterranean air space 24 hours a day. They must have noted the aircraft, yet pretended not to. To be closer to reality they must have assisted the Israeli aircraft, directing them to the target, as they did during the Israeli bombers' raid on the peaceful nuclear research center in Iraq.

It is not a coincidence that some news agencies have assumed that possibly there were no refueling aircraft at all; the Israeli bombers took off from an aircraft carrier sailing in Mediterranean waters. Such assumptions have a real basis, for when the world learned of the fresh Zionist Israeli piratical action, and was enraged, the U.S. President approved of Israel's action. When Speakes, the White House spokesman, commented on the President's remark, he said that he considers Tel Aviv's action against Tunisia to be a legitimate act of self defense. It is significant that this utterance was made only a few days after the U.S. Administration's assurances to Tunisia that it was prepared to assist it at any time it was subjected to aggression from other countries. Is there any greater insolence?

The ruling Zionist clique in Israel is in a state of elation with the outcome of the piratical raid on Tunis: Statements saturated with the spirit of war are to be heard. This means that, to them, international law and the United Nations do not exist and they will act as they please, especially with their made-in-America cudgel. They threaten to strike at any country or area, even Jordan, if their interests necessitate this.

The Soviet Union has always been against terrorism, especially its most dangerous form, namely, official terrorism. Colonialist countries resorted to it in their attempts to keep the peoples under their control. The fascists also used official terrorism on a large scale in their attempts to subjugate entire peoples and countries. American imperialism followed the same path during the dirty war in Vietnam. It is using it now on a large scale in Latin America and in its undeclared war against the Afghan people.

Official terrorism has become the main weapon in the strategic American-Israeli alliance. Here too it is not easy to say who is more responsible. Is it the killer, or the one who put the weapon in the killer's hands and helped him carry out his crime? How is it possible to pull the carpet from underneath the feet of those who are planting death and blood in the Arab lands for the sake of their imperialist and hegemonistic ambitions?

The only road is to attain a durable, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East: Returning to the Arabs what has been taken from them; granting the Palestinians the right to set up on their own state; and ensuring security to all countries of the region. There is no other way. This road will be shorter if the Arab peoples and countries overcome their differences and struggle together to attain the basic objective.

KUWAIT PAPER EXAMINES POSSIBILITY OF USSR-BAHRAIN RELATIONS

GF031340 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Well-informed Gulf diplomatic sources have asserted that Bahrain will be the second Gulf country, after the Sultanate of Oman, to proclaim establishment of relations with the Soviet Union. These sources told AL-RAY'Y AL-'AMM that contacts and consultations took place recently between Moscow and Bahrain to this effect, and that the contacts were encouraging and positive. These sources went on to say that the Soviet Union has reactivated and intensified its direct and indirect contacts with all the Gulf Coast Council countries and that this is designed to reinforce Soviet diplomacy in the region through the establishment of a diplomatic or consular presence in the countries that have no contacts with Moscow.

It is noteworthy that Kuwait is the only country that established diplomatic relations with the Soviets many years ago. Concluding, the Gulf sources expected that all the Gulf countries ultimately will follow the steps of Muscat and Bahrain with regard to the establishment of relations with Moscow, within 1 year at the most.

SOVIET PROPOSALS ON PERSIAN GULF EXAMINED

LD011457 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 1 Oct 85

["For Peace and Security in the Persian Gulf" -- TASS headline]

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, October 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Mikhail Krutikhin writes:

The Soviet Union's stand vis-a-vis the Persian Gulf states has always been based on the principles of respect for their independence, sovereignty and ensuring the legitimate interests of their peoples. Questions pertaining to the maintenance and strengthening of peace and security in that area have always been in the focus of attention of Soviet foreign policy.

Way back in December 1980, the USSR put forward a clear-cut and specific plan to normalize the situation around the Gulf based on due regard for the real interests and possibilities of all states concerned. It was proposed in the first place "not to create foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf and the adjoining islands, not to deploy there nuclear or any other mass destruction weapons. The Soviet side approached its initiative as a commitment, to which it adheres unswervingly, which cannot be said about a number of Western countries with the USA at their head looking upon the Persian Gulf as an area for the deployment of the latest weapons and a base for possible aggression.

Second, the USSR proposed "not to use and not to threaten the use of force against the Persian Gulf countries, not to interfere in their home affairs," and "honour the non-aligned status chosen by the Persian Gulf states, not to draw them into military groupings with the participation of the nuclear powers".

At the same time, the Soviet Union recalled the need to "honour the sovereign right of the states of that region to their national resources", "not to put up any obstacles or create threats to normal trade exchanges and the use of sea lanes linking the states of that region with other countries of the world". Deplorably, these norms, that are elementary for the international community, have been repeatedly violated and continue to be violated by the forces which announced the Persian Gulf to be a zone of their "vital interests".

Thus the Soviet Union has counterposed the doctrine of peace and security to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat towards the Persian Gulf countries.

The past years have confirmed the rightness of that peaceable policy. As the Kuwaiti newspaper AL WATAN writes, "nobody would be able to deny the USSR's striving for a peaceful and just settlement, substantiated by specific political actions, both of the Middle East problem as a whole and disputable issues arising between the Persian Gulf states."

The Soviet Union's deep concern over the tensions in the Gulf zone. Its wish to give assistance to the countries of the region in upholding their political independence and national sovereignty have been reflected in the TASS statement issued on March 8, 1984, which rang out as a stern warning to those whose actions threatened peace in the region and international security.

Besides, the USSR has actively supported U.N. Security Council Resolution 552 on the explosive situation in the Persian Gulf, which was tabled by a number of Arab states.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman has been a new step on the way of broadening contacts between the Soviet Union and the states of the Arab East, development of mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation and a general improvement of the situation in the region. It is not fortuitous that the Soviet-Oman announcement issued on that occasion stressed that the two countries had made that step "to strengthen peace and international security".

MALAGASY PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Gromyko Luncheon Speech

PM021505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko's Speech

I am pleased to welcome you, Comrade President, and the high-ranking officials accompanying you, to hospitable Soviet soil.

I would like to note with satisfaction that meetings between Soviet and Malagasy representatives, including high-level meetings, have become a good tradition. They give a new impetus to our friendly relations, open up even broader horizons for bilateral cooperation in all spheres, and serve the cause of strengthening peace and progress. Your visit to Moscow and the exchange of opinions which is taking place testify to the great importance both sides attach to the further development of mutual friendly relations. I would like to assure you that the Soviet side will contribute to this in every way.

One of the most important aspects of the political cooperation between our countries which has steadily strengthened in recent years is the development of interparty ties, the expansion of businesslike contacts at parliamentary level, and also exchanges between various social organizations.

Ties are also developing successfully in the economic, trade, educational, and other spheres. In my view, the potential for further progressive development of our cooperation is far from exhausted. The most favorable spheres where it is already under way and can be steadily developed are being identified. This applies to geology, the extraction of mineral resources, agriculture, and communications. The transfer of cooperation in these spheres onto a long-term, planned basis is envisaged.

An exchange of opinions has taken place today in the course of which questions of bilateral relations were touched upon and certain international problems were discussed. The exchange has indicated that the positions of the USSR and Madagascar on key international problems are close or identical and that in the international arena our countries are marching in serried ranks with the fighters for peace, international security, democracy, and social progress.

Regrettably, dear friends, our meeting is being held in conditions of a noticeable deterioration in the international situation. Aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily U.S. imperialist circles, are trying to add even greater momentum to the flywheel of the arms race. They are working toward extending it to a new sphere, namely outer space.

The Soviet Union counters this reckless policy with its peace-loving course. This course aims at curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, achieving a relaxation of tension and peoples' strengthened security. In this connection our country has recently put forward a number of specific new peace initiatives. Most important among them are the unilaterally introduced moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the proposal to discuss the question of "International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Space in Conditions of its Nonmilitarization" at the United Nations.

However, as M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, in response to our moratorium on nuclear explosions, the U.S. Administration has hastened to carry out a nuclear explosion. And it has replied with an anti-satellite weapon test to our proposal for a peaceful outer space.

We have declared more than once that in present-day conditions the threat of war is a threat to world civilization, a threat to all countries, both large and small, without exception. For this very reason opposition to the policy of further escalating the arms race must be collective.

Today, when mankind is confronted with a multitude of pressing problems, the vast sums of money which are currently being spent on more and more new weapon systems ought to be used for economic development, health care, and education. The Soviet Union favors this policy.

Imperialist aggressiveness is also evident on the African Continent and in the adjacent regions. Loath to take the will of the African peoples and the opinion of the continent's independent states into consideration, imperialism is allying itself with the racist regime of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] and thwarting the solution of the question of granting independence to Namibia. Imperialism and its accomplices are trying to crush by force of arms the new upsurge of the national liberation struggle in southern Africa, in the RSA. Is not the RSA's aggression against Angola the result of that selfsame policy?

Madagascar is located in the Indian Ocean, an area which is increasingly becoming a hotbed of heightened tension. Certain powers, and above all the United States, are constantly building up their military presence in this area. For almost 15 years now the question of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has been featured on the UN agenda. However, the imperialist powers have spared no effort to thwart the implementation of this idea, to prevent the convocation of a UN conference on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Like Madagascar, the Soviet Union favors the translation of this idea into reality. In May of this year the Soviet Union reiterated its proposals to all states whose ships ply the waters of the Indian Ocean to refrain -- without waiting for the convocation of a conference-- from all steps which would complicate the situation in this region. And that means refraining from sending major naval formations there, holding military exercises, and expanding or modernizing military bases in littoral states where such bases already exist.

People in the Soviet Union value highly the anti-imperialist policy of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and its active, consistent struggle to strengthen African unity, peace, and security in Africa and throughout the world. Thus, Madagascar's election as a member of the UN Security Council in December 1984 was a recognition of its services in the international arena.

We are confident that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar will continue to make a tangible contribution to the peoples' common struggle for peace and security.

In conclusion, allow me to express confidence that our meeting and the talks held will contribute to the development of Soviet-Malagasy relations for the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and progress.

Moscow Departure

LD011831 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 1 TASS -- Having completed his working visit to the Soviet Union, where he was staying at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party (AREMA), departed from the USSR today.

At the airport in Moscow he was seen off by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

RSA ACTIONS AGAINST NEIGHBORING STATES CRITICIZED

LD270948 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 27 TASS -- "The Pretoria authorities have declared for everybody to hear that the operation to prevent the attack of Namibian guerrillas of SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] has been successfully completed and that the expedition corps returned to base. That version has been picked up by western propaganda", writes in PRAVDA today its Luanda correspondent Mikhail Zenovich. "Spreading the assurances of the South African generals on the 'final withdrawal' of the troops from Angola, western mass media note with obvious satisfaction the 'punctuality' of the operation: The operation, it turns out, has precisely been within the time-schedule announced beforehand by the generals."

The meaning of such information is clear: If one cannot deny the fact of the aggression itself, then at least there is a possibility of inspiring "confidence" in the interpretation of events presented by official sources of the Republic of South Africa. And at the same time vividly seen is the striving to finish the episode which actually reaffirmed anew Pretoria's contempt for elementary norms of international law and gave rise to a storm of indignation of the international community.

As to attempts to regain confidence in the arguments given by the racist regime to justify the policy of aggression and brigandage with regard to Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and other neighbouring independent African countries, it can be overtly said: These are futile attempts. Not those states threaten the Republic of South Africa, but right on the contrary.

"Just a few days ago Pretoria had to admit under the pressure of irrefutable evidence that it continues rendering support to the counter-revolutionary scum in Mozambique. Contrary to the obligation undertaken to stop that support, evidence was furnished to prove the military presence of the Republic of South Africa in Angola.

LITHUANIAN PRESIDUM STRESSES DEVELOPMENT

PM301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium": "On the Work of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Improving the Leadership of the Activity of the Local Soviets of People's Deputies in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July 1985 Plenums"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution notes that the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in fulfilling its constitutional duties, is ensuring the leadership of the activity of the local soviets of people's deputies in implementing the tasks of the political course steered by the party and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July 1985 Plenums.

The soviets of people's deputies are implementing their powers more fully, ensuring comprehensive economic and social development, raising organization and discipline, stepping up control over the fulfillment of state plans and the work of accountable organs, improving political educational and mass cultural work, and expanding socialist democracy.

The Lithuanian SSR working people under the leadership of the party organs have achieved positive results in economic and sociocultural building. Throughout the current 5-year plan, state plans have been fulfilled in industry, capital construction, and a number of agricultural sectors. There are achievements in housing and consumer-services, medical, trade, and other services to the population.

Based on results of all-union socialist competition, for 3 successive years the Lithuanian SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee. The local soviets of people's deputies have contributed considerably to these results.

In implementing leadership of lower-ranking soviets, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pays attention to improved style and methods, to dissemination of experience and new organization and education, increasing competence, initiative, and responsibility of the deputies and soviet workers, and consolidation with the masses.

Many local soviets in Lithuania have stepped up their coordination and control of enterprises and organizations situated on their territories, irrespective of their departmental subordination, and are persistently trying to solve economic and social tasks. The soviets' influence on raising production efficiency and strengthening discipline and organization is intensifying. At the initiative of the deputy groups in production and the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the movement to create above-plan savings at every enterprise and increase production, expand the range, and improve the quality of consumer goods has become a mass movement in the republic.

The republic's comprehensive program for the economic and social development of the countryside through 1990 and targets for land reclamation are being implemented. Attention is being paid to the mechanization of agricultural work, housing construction in the countryside, and the improvement of cultural and consumer services for rural workers. As a result there has been a substantial reduction in the migration of the rural population. An increasing number of young people are staying in the countryside and the labor collectives of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are stable.

The local soviets are launching more vigorous educational and cultural enlightenment and sports work, increasing legal, international, and military-patriotic education, implementing school reform, and consolidating public order.

The republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium has not yet granted full legislative powers to the local soviets. In a number of cities and rayons there are shortcomings in economic and sociocultural building. Not everything is being done to consolidate labor and production discipline, raise labor productivity, and achieve better results.

The soviets are not exerting sufficient influence on enterprises and organizations in improving production quality and reducing losses from spoilage, absenteeism, and stoppages, where substantial scaling down plans and non-fulfillment contracts for output delivery have not been eliminated. The achievements of science and technology are introduced slowly in production. Reducing heavy physical labor remains topical. Plans for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for grain production and state meat purchases have not been met.

Individual city, rayon, and settlement soviets are not taking adequate steps to increase housing construction and resolve other social problems. The demands of legislation and the projected measures for environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources are not being fully implemented.

Grave shortcomings have not been eliminated in work to strengthen socialist legislation and law and order and to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism. The struggle against crime, especially among minors, is weak.

The style and methods of several local soviets and their executive organs are behind modern requirements. Sessions of the Soviets and sittings of ispolkoms and standing commissions are not always efficient and exacting. Draft decisions are seldom discussed in labor collectives and places of residence. The fulfillment and execution of decisions is not always well organized. Not everything has been done to increase the activity of the standing commissions, deputies' groups, and deputies and to improve the leadership of the population's organs of social initiative [obshchestvennaya samodeyatelnost].

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has suggested that the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium step up leadership of activity of the local soviets of people's deputies and direct it toward fulfilling party tasks. Every Soviet should exercise its powers to the full and raise the local organs' responsibility for economic and sociocultural building, comprehensive economic and social development, organization, and order.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers paid attention to the need to render proper assistance to local soviets and their executive administrative [rasporyaditelnyye] organs in fulfilling urgent socioeconomic tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April and July 1985 Plenums. Efforts must be focused on accelerating the transition of the republic's economy to intensive development, on raising labor productivity, on improving quality, and on more economical use of energy, material, manpower, and financial resources.

Measures must be taken to provide a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, to fulfill unconditionally the plan targets for 1985 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, to successfully complete this year's harvest, and to improve the storage and processing of agricultural output. Every assistance must be given to increasing the output of agricultural products on citizens' private auxiliary farms.

Special attention must be paid to increasing production, expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods, to fulfilling plans for housing and cultural and consumer construction, improving the standard of medical, trade, transport, municipal, and other services to the population, ensuring the conservation of available housing, and preparing enterprises and population centers for the winter.

It is necessary to ensure that the local soviets draft and adopt comprehensive plans for economic and social development for 1986 through 1990 based on the use of the latest achievements of science and technology, on introduction of progressive forms of labor organization in all sectors of material production and services to the population, on fuller mobilization of internal reserves and potential, on the strict economy of resources, and on improvement of economic management.

The need was stressed to concentrate the efforts of local soviets and law enforcement organs on ensuring the unswerving observance of socialist legality and law and order, on resolutely combatting drunkenness and alcoholism, on citizens' legal education, and on crime prevention, especially among minors.

Educational standards among the population must be improved. Cultural and enlightenment institutions, regardless of departments, should be used. The constant implementation of general educational and vocational school reform must be ensured.

It is necessary to seek a further improvement in the style and activity of the soviets and their organs. The sessions and sittings of the ispolkoms and standing commissions must be improved. It is necessary to form a sense of high responsibility in Soviet workers, to improve competence, to encourage initiative and creative work, and to unify word and deed. Formalism and bureaucracy and indifference toward people's requests and needs must be resolutely eradicated.

Democratic principles in all spheres of the soviets' activity and publicity must be constantly expanded. Ties with the labor collectives and the population must be strengthened. Public opinion must be considered when taking decisions. Attention must be paid to implementing the voters' mandates and to critical remarks, requests, and proposals from working people. The role of citizens' meetings at their place of residence must be enhanced.

The presidiums of the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets of people's deputies and their organs have been taking specific measures aimed at the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July 1985 Plenums and the CPSU Central Committee instructions for the substantial acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the intensification of the national economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress and the restructuring of economic management and administration, and the consolidation of state and labor discipline.

It has been recommended to the USSR Council of Ministers that it examine the questions raised by the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with the republic's comprehensive economic and social development.

JAN-AUG INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE STATISTICS REPORTED

PM020940 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 85 (Signed to Press 16 Sep 85) p 6

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 8 Months of 1985"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures for the results of industry's work in January-August 1985.

The January-August plan for output sales was fulfilled 101 percent.

All union republics and most industrial ministries coped with the targets in terms of this indicator.

Production of the most important types of output was:

Type of Output	Output Produced in Aug 1985	in Jan-Aug 1985	Jan-Aug 1985 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	116	1,007	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	50.4	396	96
Gas, billion cubic meters	52.3	420	110
Coal, million metric tons	60.4	484	101
Steel, million metric tons	13.2	102	98
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	9.2	71.5	99.3
Steel pipes, million metric tons	1.7	12.8	100.9
Iron ore, million metric tons	21.3	164	99.8
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	2.8	21.7	105
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	49.0	407	104
Caustic soda, million metric tons	0.3	2.0	102
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	2.2	17.0	102
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	0.4	3.3	103
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	118	925	99
Motor vehicle tires, millions	5.4	43.4	102
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.4	36.1	100.5
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	221	1,735	110
with digital program control	89.4	654	136
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	55.8	443	99
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	1.2	9.5	99.6
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	0.4	3.2	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.3	2.7	111
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	18.4	154	108
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	76.8	627	109

Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	0.1	1.2	105
Tractors, million horsepower	4.4	35.0	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	0.3	2.4	102
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	0.2	1.9	110
Grain harvesting combines, excavators, thousands	9.1	75.0	94
	3.4	28.5	101
Commercial lumber (excluding minor timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	17.0	177	96
Paper, million metric tons of which, newsprint, billion square meters	0.5	3.9	100.8
	2.9	21.9	102
Cement, million metric tons	11.4	86.3	99.4
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters	8.9	71.9	100.5
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	1.0	7.9	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	0.1	1.1	103
Footwear, million pairs	56.3	514	103
Meat (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.8	6.3	103
Sausage products, million metric tons	0.3	2.2	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.8	4.8	107
Animal oil (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	0.2	1.1	100.4
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources), million metric tons	2.4	19.7	103
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand metric tons	90.0	864	97
Clocks and watches, millions	5.8	44.8	100.2
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	76.0	616	103
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	5.7	93
Television sets, millions color sets	0.8	6.2	103
	0.3	2.6	111
Refrigerators and freezers, millions refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	0.5	3.9	102
	0.3	2.1	108
Washing machines, millions	0.4	3.3	111
Automobiles, thousands	112	884	99.9
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	91.0	771	100.5
Furniture, billion rubles	0.7	5.3	105

Commentary on Summary

The results of industry's work in the first 8 months of this year have been summarized. The plans for total sales output in August and January-August were overfulfilled. All union republics and most industrial ministries have coped successfully with the targets in terms of this indicator since the start of the year.

More than 5 million cubic meters of gas and 1 million metric tons of coal were extracted over and above the plan and considerable quantities of machines and equipment, instruments, automation systems, computer equipment, consumer goods, and food products were produced.

The planned volumes of production and sales output were exceeded by the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Medical Industry, and a number of other ministries.

The targets for the production of output bearing the state seal of quality were fulfilled. Material expenditure on industrial output fell by 0.2 percent in comparison with the plan for the first 7 months of the year.

Preferential growth compared with targets was ensured in the extraction of gas and coking coal, the production of metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, instruments and computer equipment means, tractors, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, furniture, meat, sausage products, edible fish products, and mixed feed.

At the same time the planned volumes of production and sales output were not achieved in the oil industry, ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, the production of mineral fertilizers, and the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry. Less oil was extracted and refined and less rolled ferrous metals (in physical metric tons and in metric tons adjusted) to account for labor input [tonny suchetom trudoyemkosti]; mineral fertilizers; synthetic resins and plastics; chemical fibers and yarns; timber products; paper; and cardboard were produced than planned.

The fulfillment of contractual commitments, particularly for ministries working under new management conditions, improved somewhat. The Belorussian and Lithuanian SSR Ministries of Light Industry, the Ukrainian and Estonian SSR Ministries of Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry completely fulfilled their pledges for output deliveries. However, one-third of the enterprises and associations of various ministries failed to ensure output deliveries to consumers in accordance with contracts and orders. The largest lags were permitted by labor collectives in the oil industry, the mineral fertilizers industry, the timber and wood processing industry, and fruit and vegetable farming.

The planned level for material expenditure on production was considerably exceeded in the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, and the construction materials industry. Stoppages at blast and open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills and rolling mills in ferrous metallurgy increased. The planned production of commercial grades of lumber is not being ensured by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and particularly by the "Sverdlesprom," "Krasnoyarsklesprom," and "Permlesprom" associations.

Enterprises under a number of ministries have not ensured fulfillment of the targets for the production of the following consumer goods: radio receivers and color televisions (Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry); double - and triple-compartment refrigerators (Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances); terry cloth, fur headgear, and cotton and mixed fabric shirts and blouses (Ministry of Light Industry); and alcohol-free drinks (Ministry of the Food Industry).

In the months remaining until the end of the year collectives of associations and enterprises in all industrial sectors must substantially increase the pace of production growth in order to ensure the successful completion of the plan targets and adopted pledges for 1985 and for the 5-year plan as a whole and to create a firm base for successful work in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KUSTANAY OBLAST AKTIV

PM261510 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 85 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "For a large grain harvest in Kustanay Oblast"]

[Text] Having cultivated a good crop under complex weather conditions, working people in Kustanay Oblast, the republic's largest grain producing region, are making efforts to ensure that it is harvested without losses and that the motherland receives more grain and other agricultural produce.

This was noted 17 September at a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv. V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, delivered a report on progress in the harvesting and deliveries of grain to the state and the development of agriculture and other sectors of the economy in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee April and July 1985 plenums and the 18th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum. Reports on the situation in the fields and stock units were delivered by party raykom First Secretaries V.I. Dvurechenskiy from Uritskiy rayon; A.S. Stepanenko from Kustanayskiy rayon; K.K. Turgumbayev from Semiozernyy rayon; V.N. Gumenyuk from Borovskiy rayon; B.N. Klimov from Fedorovskiy rayon; T.A. Saudov from Komsomolskiy rayon; L.V. Storozhenko from Leninskiy rayon; G.A. Lopatin from Karasuskiy rayon; R.D. Tleof from Naurzumskiy rayon; and V.I. Doroshko from Kamyshninskiy rayon; E.V. Akopyan, director of Barvinovskiy sovkhos; R.A. Mansurov, director of the N.G. Kozlov sovkhos; and A.A. Gabun, chairman of Fedorovskiy rayon's "put kommunizmu" kolkhos.

Warmly welcomed by those present, D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the Aktiv meeting. The implementation of the topical tasks set by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speeches in Tyumen and Tselinograd, he emphasized, must become the key direction of the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs and trade union and komsomol organizations and also of the daily work by labor collectives.

The main point now is to ensure that the country receives as much kazakh grain as possible and to obtain high returns from each hectare sown to grain and other crops, from everything that has been invested in the intensive technology of their cultivation. What is needed for this purpose is to ensure that combine harvesters, means of transportation, and grain reception enterprises work at full capacity.

It is necessary to ensure the proper storage and rational utilization of all procured feed and to comprehensively prepare stock units for the winter. At the same time it is also necessary to establish a good seed stock and complete the fall plowing of fallow land more quickly. There must be a more precise coordination of efforts by agroindustrial complex partners.

Daily concern must be shown for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in industry and other sectors, the introduction of team contracts and financial autonomy, and the better utilization of resources. It is important to commission promptly new production capacities and facilities for social and cultural purposes and to utilize them correctly.

The urgent tasks of economic development and of mass political and ideological activity must be discussed in a principled and specific fashion during the report and election campaign in party organizations. Closer attention is demanded by questions concerning ideological, political, labor, and moral education, the strengthening of discipline and order, the struggle against drunkenness, and the enhancement of everyone's responsibility for the work assigned to him.

Unflagging attention must be devoted to the problems of public education and public health, and the school reform must be persistently implemented.

Even broader scope must be given to the socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, and its effectiveness must be increased.

The Aktiv meeting gave assurances that people in Kustanay Oblast will successfully complete the harvest, fulfill their pledges for sales of grain and other agricultural and livestock products to the state, and cope with the tasks facing the national economy's other sectors.

During his stay in the oblast Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited the Aleksandrovskiy, Pavlov, and Niva sovkhozes, Kustanayskiy rayon's Chapayev kolkhoz, Fedorovskiy rayon's Chandakskiy sovkhoz, the Dzhangildin sovkhoz, and Borovskiy rayon's L.I. Brezhnev sovkhoz, where he observed the organization of grain harvesting and feed stockpiling, inquired about the collectives' working and living conditions, and conversed with workers, kolkhoz members, farm leaders and specialists, and party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers. In the oblast center he toured new districts, the monument to the conquerors of the virgin lands, the "kooperator" store, and other production, social, and consumer services projects.

During his tour of the oblast comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied by V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, and M.G. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture.

KUNAYEV CALLS FOR GREATER HARVEST EFFORT

PM281800 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 85 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "A Tangible Contribution to Food Resources!"]

[Excerpts] An oblast party and economic aktiv meeting held in Kokchetav 19 September discussed questions of the completion of the harvest of grain and other crops within tight deadlines and without losses, sales to the state of the greatest possible quantity of grain and all other crop and livestock products, the intensification of agriculture and industry, and the successful completion of the annual plan and pledges.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was warmly welcomed by those attending the aktiv meeting and delivered a speech. He noted that the implementation of the tasks put forth in the speech delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Tselinograd conference, was of exceptional importance for the realization of the party's agrarian policy. The entire political, organizational, and ideological activity of party and soviet organs must be geared to this.

In order to make a tangible contribution to the country's food resources it is necessary to learn to fulfill the plans and pledges for the production and sales of grain to the state every year, regardless of the vagaries of the weather. The extensive and skillful application of intensive grain cultivation techniques is producing good results. Due to this a big harvest has been grown this year in Kokchetav fields. It is necessary to mobilize all forces and resources for the successful completion of the harvest and the procurement of grain and to ensure its high quality. It is necessary immediately to reduce the gap which has been allowed to build up between cutting and threshing, to use machinery to its full capacity, to lay in seeds in good time, to accelerate fall plowing, and to further broaden the socialist competition of machine operators and all participants in the harvest.

More energetic and comprehensive steps must be taken at livestock units in preparation for the winter, and more persistent efforts must be made to enhance livestock productivity. In industry and capital construction the struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technical process, growth of labor productivity, reduction of the prime cost of output, and savings and thrift must be stepped up. Questions pertaining to the improvement of cultural, consumer, medical, and trade services for the population and the implementation of the school reform also demand more attention.

A paramount task of party organizations is to further enhance their militancy in the course of reports and elections, to focus efforts on the decisive elimination of shortcomings in work, to further improve their educational activity, and to develop the initiative and creative activity of every communist and every worker to ensure the successful solution of the great socioeconomic tasks set by the Central Committee April and July 1985 Plenums and to greet the 27th Congress of the Leninist Party in a worthy fashion.

Assurances were given at the aktiv meeting that the oblast's working people will gather in the harvest fully and on time and fulfill the pledges for sales to the state of grain and other agricultural products and the annual and 5-year plans for the development of industry and other economic sectors.

The aktiv meeting was attended by O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; I.I. Kozlov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee; and N.N. Klevtsov, Kazakh SSR minister of procurement.

During his stay in the oblast D.A. Kunayev visited Kokchetavskiy and Molodozhnyy sovkhoses in Kokchetavskiy Rayon and the Voronovskiy and Zelenoborskiy sovkhoses and the Dzhambantuzskoye rayon specialized farm association in Shchuchinskiy Rayon, where he asked about harvest progress, preparations for the winter and collectives' working and living conditions and talked to farm workers, leaders, and specialists and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol officials. In the oblast center he visited a porcelain plant and inspected new housing and trade and consumer service enterprises.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; M.R. Sagdiyev, first secretary of the [Kokchetav -- FBIS] Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; and V.I. Moiseyenko, chairman of the oblispolkom.

FULFILLMENT OF 5-YEAR PLAN URGED

PM261538 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANAKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "For a High Economic Return"]

[Text] In the Irtysh region of Pavlodar Oblast, as throughout the republic, socialist competition has been mounted on a wide scale to successfully implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July 1985 plenums and to fittingly greet the 27th CPUS Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. The working people of the major industrial and agrarian region are increasing their efforts to reach the scheduled targets for the concluding year of the entire 5-year plan.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, is learning of the work being done in this direction. During a visit to Pavlodar irrigated land, the Novochernoyarskiy Sovkhoz, the Telman Kolkhoz, and the Zangar Rayon specialized economic associations, he inquired about the harvesting, the pace of the threshing and transportation of grain, the state of affairs in stockraising, and machine operators' working and living conditions, and talked to farm workers, leaders, and specialists, and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers. In the oblast center he looked over a new housing block and medical, cultural, and welfare facilities.

A meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv was held 20 September. P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, delivered a report on the measures being taken to successfully carry out harvesting and grain procurements and further boost industry and capital construction. Party raykom first secretaries reported on the state of affairs in the localities. They were: K.B. Darzhumanov for Kachirskiy Rayon, M.Ye. Predekha for Zhelezinskiy Rayon, V.B. Syzdykov for Mayskiy Rayon, N.F. Geger for Shcherbaktinskiy Rayon, K.K. Ashimbetov for Pavlodarskiy Rayon, M.P. Yuryev for Krasnokutskiy Rayon, A.I. Koshevoy for Irtyshskiy Rayon, and P.D. Osadchiy for Uspenskiy Rayon. The following also delivered reports: O.I. Kirichkova, milkmaid at the Pavlodar Experimental Station for the Protection of the Soil from Erosion; S.D. Usenko, director of the Severnyy Sovkhoz; and B.G. Nurzhanov, general director of the Ekibastuzenergo Energy Production Association and Kazakh SSR deputy minister of power and electrification.

After a warm welcome by those attending the aktiv meeting, D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. It is a matter of honor for the people of Pavlodar Oblast, he emphasized, to maximally increase their contribution to the republic's and the country's fulfillment of the targets for the concluding year and the 5-year plan, to lay good groundwork for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and to ensure the greatest return on everything that has been created in industry and agriculture in the light of the speeches of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Tyumen and Tselinograd.

It is now necessary to ensure a full workload for equipment available on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and at transport and procurement enterprises so not a single ear is left in the field and to ensure a daily increase in deliveries of high-quality grain, as well as potatoes and other agricultural products, to the state. What is required of party and soviet organs and agroindustrial associations is daily, concrete leadership and skillful maneuvering of resources with a view to preventing idle periods in harvest work. It is necessary also to carry out vigorously the preparation of livestock units for winter, fall plowing, and seed cleaning and to raise livestock productivity.

At the opencut coal mines of Ekibastuz, at enterprises producing tractors, aluminum, and electricity, and at others more care must be shown to increase the pace of retooling and the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization, to consume raw materials and fuel economically, and to disseminate progressive experience. The country expects the people of Pavlodar Oblast to make a larger contribution to the fuel and energy potential.

The report and election campaign being conducted in party organizations to a high ideological-political and businesslike standard is intended to promote the successful fulfillment of great socioeconomic tasks. It is necessary to improve the style and methods of work and reach every communist and every working person. Constant concern must be shown to improve the services sphere.

The aktiv meeting gave an assurance that the oblast's working people will fulfill their pledges for sales of grain and other agricultural and livestock products to the state and the plan for the development of industry and capital construction.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by P.I. Yerpilov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF TWO SATELLITES

LD031502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 3 Oct 85

'Cosmos 1689' Launched

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1689 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The basic task of the satellite is to receive operative information on the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's national economy, and to continue testing new forms of information and measuring apparatus and methods of long-distance research on the earth's surface and atmosphere.

The satellite was launched into orbit with the following parameters: Initial period of orbit -- 97 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) 663 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) 574 km; inclination of orbit -- 98 degrees.

On board the satellite is a system of mechanical and electronic optical scanning apparatus. The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

Information from the satellite is reaching the state scientific research center for the study of natural resources, for processing and distribution.

'Molniya 3' Launched

LD)31908 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- A communication satellite, "Molniya-3", has been launched by the Soviet Union today as a component of the system of long-range telephone and telegraph communications and of the system broadcasting programmes of Soviet Central Television via the Orbita network, and also as a contribution to international cooperation.

The satellite was put into an orbit with an apogee of 40,605 km in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 644 km in the southern hemisphere. The period of revolution is 12 hours 15 minutes and the inclination of the orbit 62.9 degrees.

Communications via the satellite will be conducted under a special programme.

REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-7, SOYUZ T-14 MISSION

Flight Proceeding Normally

LD011407 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the mission control center:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov are continuing their mission aboard an orbital complex consisting of the space station "Salyut-7" and the spaceship "Soyuz T-14"

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Their program for today includes regular maintenance work on some systems of the station, visual observations of the surface of the Earth and technical experiments. The mission commander and the researcher cosmonaut will also undergo medical checks.

After the program of joint research aboard "Salyut-7" by five spacemen had been completed, Vasyutin, Savinykh and Volkov took a rest Saturday and Sunday. Link-ups with families were arranged for them during several radio and television communication session.

The flight of the orbital complex of "Salyut-7" and "Soyuz T-14" is proceeding normally.

The parameters of the latter's orbit are now as follows: maximum distance from earth - 358 kilometers, minimum distance - 337 kilometers, period of revolution - 91.3 minutes, inclination - 51.6 degrees. The cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

Docking Operation Carried Out

LD021310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Docking in orbit -- A TASS report: Today at 1316 Moscow time, [1016 GMT] the docking of the satellite Cosmos-1686 with the orbital piloted complex Salyut-7 and Soyuz T-14 was carried out. The mutual search, the closing in, the mooring, and docking were carried out automatically and were controlled by the flight control center and the crew of the orbital complex -- cosmonauts Vasyutin, Savinykh, and Volkov. The satellite docked with the station from the direction of its transfer compartment.

The flight of the piloted complex Salyut-7, Soyuz T-14, and Cosmos-1686 will test equipment, units, and elements of the construction of the satellite and develop methods of controlling complicated orbital complexes of large dimensions and masses. Also, scientific research and experiments will be conducted.

The satellite Cosmos-1686 has delivered to the station equipment, apparatus, and various cargo necessary for the continued functioning of the complex. According to reports from the crew and data from telemetric information, the systems on board the scientific research complex Salyut-7, Soyuz T-14 and Cosmos-1686 are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Aleksandr Volkov are in good condition.

Oil, Gas Reserves Discovered

LD011748 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut orbital station are conducting an experiment to study the Soviet Union's natural resources. They are photographing the Black Sea, the Caucasus mountains, the plains of Kazakhstan, a republic in the east of the country, and the coast of the Sea of Aral. The new equipment with which geophysical research is conducted includes a special television camera. This camera makes it possible to bring closer geological formations of interest. One of the crew members, Viktor Savinykh, who is completing his 4th month aboard the station, has managed to spot promising oil and gas bearing provinces in the Pamirs.